

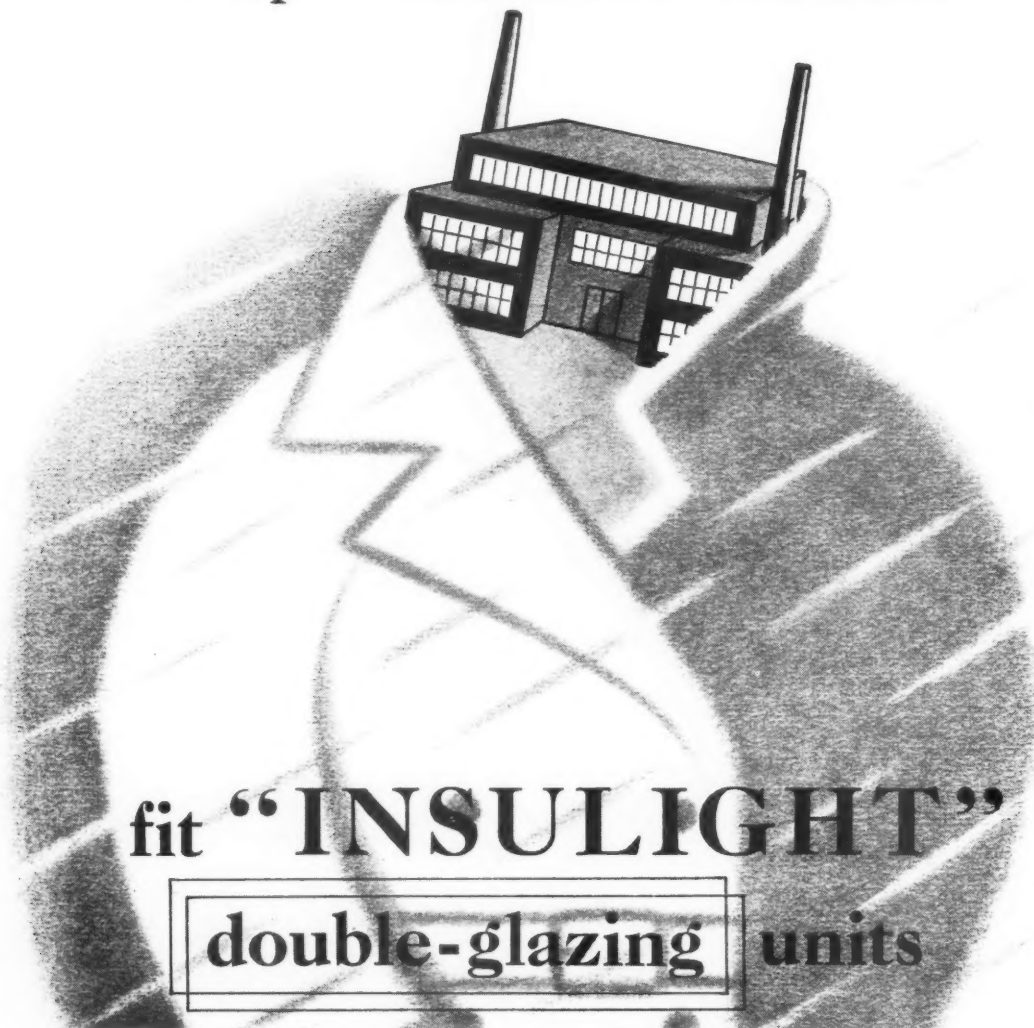
THE JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL INSTITUTE OF
BRITISH ARCHITECTS

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THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

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KING GEORGE VI—QUEEN ELIZABETH II

We record the death of our Patron, King George the Sixth, with sorrow and a deep sense of the loss which we, in common with all his people, have suffered.

His gracious patronage was a unifying influence on the whole community of architects throughout the British Commonwealth. Ourselves serving peoples who follow a democratic way of life, we were specially and affectionately proud of his selfless leadership and high resolve in the cause of which he was the symbolic head.

King George became our Patron in December 1936 upon his accession and followed the gracious precedent established in 1848 by Queen Victoria and maintained by succeeding Sovereigns in conferring annually the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture, on the nomination of the Royal Institute.

We humbly and loyally greet Queen Elizabeth the Second and are proud of the interest in the social duties of our profession which she has continually shown by word and action.

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Further New Year Honours

Since going to press with the January JOURNAL, we have learnt that Alderman Bertram Wilson [L] was made a Knight Bachelor in the New Year Honours.

Professor Sir Patrick Abercrombie

Professor Sir Patrick Abercrombie, M.A., F.S.A., M.T.P.I. [F], has been awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters by London University.

Exhibition of Contemporary Italian Architecture

It is hoped that the Spring exhibition at the R.I.B.A., entitled *Contemporary Italian Architecture*, will be open to the public from 24 March to 30 April. Difficulties are being experienced by the Italian Institute, who are sponsoring the exhibition, in getting the material over to this country from Italy. As we go to press we are not able to report when it is likely to arrive.

The exhibition is being designed in about 50 panels arranged under the names of the architects responsible and not under types of building. The period covered is 1930 to 1951, with some panels giving a short historical background. A list of architects whose work will be exhibited has been received; it contains all the leading modern architects in Italy. There will be a section illustrating students' work.

Housing Medals 1952

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government announce that schemes competing for this year's Housing Medals should be sent in not later than the end of March 1952. The conditions governing entry are set out in Circular 13/52 to which a form of entry is attached. They are obtainable from Regional Offices of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Visits to Australia and New Zealand

Sir Thomas Bennett, C.B.E. [F] recently attended the First Australian Architectural Convention, held in Melbourne, as representative of the R.I.B.A. The President of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects, Mr. Eric Hughes, writes that the Convention was an outstanding success, and that one of the greatest contributions was made by Sir Thomas Bennett. His papers were very well attended and received an excellent press and radio coverage. Mr. Hughes adds that immediate results have been a lively interest in the profession among the public, and that Government departments and State governments are showing interest in the idea of new towns and slum clearance.

Lieut.-General Sir John Brown, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D. [F], also tells us he has recently toured Australia and New Zealand as a Jubilee guest of the Commonwealth Governments.

He went first to Australia, where he spent a week in every State, during the course of which he spent one evening with the State Chapter of Architects. With them he was able to discuss and compare the architectural problems of Australia and the United Kingdom.

It was while Sir John was in Australia that he was invited by the New Zealand Government to extend his visit to that country, and there, too, he toured extensively, met many architects and learned of the work being done.

Assistant Secretary (Public Relations)

The Council have appointed Miss M. W. Bromley as Assistant Secretary (Public Relations) in succession to Mr. R. W. Orme. Miss Bromley has been Assistant to the Public Relations Officer since 1945.

R.I.B.A. Architecture Bronze Medal

The Council have approved the award of the R.I.B.A. Bronze Medal in the area of the Manchester Society of Architects for the three years ending 31 December 1951 in favour of the Droylesden Secondary Modern School designed by Mr. G. Noel Hill [F], County Architect, Lancashire.

The R.I.B.A. Dinner

Members who are thinking of attending the R.I.B.A. Dinner to be held at Grosvenor House on 20 March are advised to send in their applications as soon as possible, so as not to be disappointed. A form of application for tickets was sent out with the December JOURNAL in which it was stated that applications should be in not later than 3 March.

A.B.S. Old People's Homes

The Council of the Architects' Benevolent Society are looking for a site for the proposed Centenary Memorial Old People's Homes and would like architects to bring to their notice any that are suitable. For administrative convenience and because most of the beneficiaries live in and around London, the site should be within about 20 miles of London and easily accessible by public transport. It should be two to three acres in extent, and freehold. The intention is to build gradually a new scheme of about 20 houses for elderly people, and it is proposed to hold, in due course, a competition for the design and layout of the houses.

A site might be considered consisting of laid out grounds with a derelict house fit only for demolition, or one with a house or stabling that could be used as a club or caretaker's quarters. The price of the site is, of course, very important. Today it is not so easy as it once was to find a landowner willing and able to give a site to a deserving charity, but the Sites and Buildings Committee of the A.B.S. are hopeful that there may be an architect who has two or three acres to spare from the grounds of his country house, or who may be able to persuade a benevolent landowner to present a site.

Birmingham City Architect Appointed

Mr. A. G. Sheppard Fidler, M.A., B.Arch., A.M.T.P.I. [F], has been appointed to the new post of City Architect of Birmingham at a salary of £3,000 to £3,600 a year. A graduate of Liverpool University School of Architecture, he won the Victory Scholarship and was Rome Scholar in Architecture in 1933. Before the war he was architect to the Land Settlement Association; during the war he was on the staff of the Research and Experiments Department of the Ministry of Home Security; since 1947 he has been chief architect of the New Town at Crawley.

Commemoration of Cathedral Architect

On Monday 3 March at 9 a.m. a Requiem Mass will be said in the Holy Souls Chapel at Westminster Cathedral on the 50th anniversary of the death of John Francis Bentley.

Index to Practice Notes

An index to Practice Notes published in the JOURNAL from January to December 1951 has now been prepared, and copies may be obtained free of charge on application to the Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Copies of the previous index, enclosed with the July 1951 issue of the JOURNAL and covering Practice Notes published from April 1945 to December 1950, are still available, and may also be obtained on application.

R.I.B.A. Diary

TUESDAY 4 MARCH. 6 P.M. General Meeting. *Twenty Years After*. Professor Sir Patrick Abercrombie, M.A., D.Lit., F.S.A., M.T.P.I. [F].

MONDAY 10 MARCH. 6 P.M. Library Group Meeting. Study of unidentified drawings among the Institute's collection.

TUESDAY 18 MARCH. 6 P.M. *Some Scientific Aspects of the Design of the Royal Festival Hall*. J. L. Martin, M.A., Ph.D. [F].

THURSDAY 20 MARCH. R.I.B.A. Dinner at Grosvenor House.

MONDAY 24 MARCH TO 30 APRIL. Exhibition of Modern Italian Architecture.

TUESDAY 1 APRIL. 6 P.M. General Meeting. Presentation of the Royal Gold Medal to Mr. G. Grey Wornum [F].



Address to Students

By Robert H. Matthew, C.B.E. [4], Architect to the
London County Council

Read before the Royal Institute of British Architects, 5 February 1952
The President in the Chair

FELLOW STUDENTS, my address to you tonight will be a brief one, for two reasons. First, I have thought it proper, in the short time available to me in the preparation of this paper, to draw directly from my own experience, which itself is comparatively brief; and, second, I know that the real point of the evening is to hear the critic telling you about your designs.

I hope he will treat you generously. I don't mean that he should necessarily be tremendously enthusiastic about all the competitors if he doesn't think they merit it, but I well remember that in similar circumstances I would very much rather have heard a devastating jibe at my expense than nothing at all! I am sure that Mr. McMorran will give you full measure—and you will deserve it after sitting through this preliminary talk!

Looking over some recent addresses, presidential and otherwise, which Mr. Spragg kindly had looked out for me, I re-read one given by Mr. Michael Waterhouse in 1950; at that time he was not long returned from touring America with the British building team, who were much impressed with the architect-contractor-client relationship, particularly in relation to jobs where all three were in partnership, so to speak, before designing work started. And so, on that occasion, as President, Mr. Waterhouse chose as his subject that aspect of the architectural world that could hardly fail to interest most students looking forward to future practice, namely, clients.

I read this paper with great interest, not only because I happened to be a member of the same building team, and therefore appreciated his acute references to American practice, but even more so on account of what he left out.

As a private architect—a third generation of private architects—Mr. Waterhouse naturally had in mind the private client, and he had very sound advice to give on *How to Treat your Client*, with all his idiosyncrasies and weaknesses, *when you found him*. And it is the significance of these last four words that gives me my theme, for I propose to take up the same story but from another angle, namely, that of the public client, and to add to it some references to the public architectural office.

With every passing year the private client becomes more and more elusive, and this New Year has been no exception: in fact, since the recent standstill on licences, many architects must be wondering if they will ever see a private client again. On the other hand, the volume of public work is im-

mense, and public clients even increase in number and in variety of form and type.

This is not to say, of course, that all public work is carried out, or will be carried out, by public offices. Indeed, the inquiry carried out for the R.I.B.A. in 1949 into the present and future of private architectural practice pin-pointed the fact that a considerable volume of public work is in the hands of private architects. But at that time—in 1949—it was estimated that roughly 40 per cent of the whole profession was engaged in public offices, slightly over 50 per cent in private practice, and the remainder in teaching and other activities.

If one can gauge the situation now in relation to the census carried out in connection with that inquiry, at least half of you will probably go into public offices of some kind—probably more, unless the bottom drops out even of public work; and so, one way or another, the majority of you will almost certainly come to take a considerable interest in some manifestation of the public client.

I have mentioned variety of form and type: you may have noticed a week or so ago that the ARCHITECT'S JOURNAL this year will give special study to the problems of the public architectural office, and the first job of the group of guest editors (who are all architects in public offices) was to review the various kinds of public building clients. The list is considerable, beginning with central government offices—a great variety of these and an even greater variety of work (the Ministry of Works alone covers a span from the China Station with its far eastern embassies to great research plants at home). There are the hospitals and the nationalised industries, the Coal Board, the railways, the air lines, the electricity concerns with their vast programme of high priority power stations, the Forestry Commission with its new forestry villages, the Highland Hydro-Electric Board—what an opportunity there for putting Scotland right on the architectural map, as T.V.A. did at the time America!

Then the New Towns—they still have more of a future than a past, but some are now getting well under way, after rather a slow start; and in Scotland and Northern Ireland the Special Housing Associations—unusual bodies, with great scope, national in character; all these and many others represent in the aggregate architectural opportunity on the grandest of scales.

In addition to this, to round off the picture, there are, of course, the more modest spheres of the local authorities, rural and

urban, again presenting a variety of organisation and scope of responsibility. They range from the fortunate and enlightened authorities where the architect is fully in charge of all constructional and planning operations to those (and I will not attach appropriate adjectives—I think they are disappearing) where the architectural work is carried out by an embarrassed junior in the department of some other official—who is probably, at times, equally embarrassed!

The architectural work of local authorities is too well known to mention in detail; I would just remind you that it can vary—depending on the degree to which the particular authority takes its visual problems seriously—from the design of lamp standards and litter baskets and street furniture to city redevelopment and redeployment on the widest scale, and with almost everything in between.

Obviously, to look closely at all these clients is well beyond both my time and capacity: I will not apologise, therefore, for taking as my sample, in a general way, though not in every detail, a local authority which I know well.

Now and again, I am surprised to find that some people expect that the controlling individuals, in the form of Ministers of State, committees, boards or councils, will be technical or professional experts in the particular field of activity concerned. This is not the way of British administration, and this fact, in the opinion of many both here and abroad, is of some importance to the successful working of our domestic democratic institutions.

Members of these bodies are elected or nominated for a variety of reasons, but mainly for the common sense and understanding which enables them to represent the large numbers of people who—because of sheer numbers—cannot be individually articulate. The detailed knowledge required is expected from their hired servants—the officials.

Such, however, is the complexity of this British way of official life, that it often happens that the public client becomes a multiple one, involving both laymen and officials. In the field of housing, for instance, this composite client, in my case, is represented by three distinct organisations.

There is, first, the estate management organisation, the official department of the Council responsible for the day to day problems of management, whose accumulated knowledge of how people live and use their homes and gardens and other

facilities, and of the behaviour of the buildings themselves in use, can be of the greatest value to the architect in designing new schemes.

Then, secondly, there is the Council itself, the elected members, acting through several committees—mainly Housing, Town Planning and Finance. The architect in charge of particular schemes will be expected to attend meetings of these committees to speak up for his plans, and you may be surprised at the first-hand knowledge that committee members have on many aspects of building, especially if they have been at it for some years.

It is unwise to talk down to your committee: on the other hand, many things that may appear to you to be obvious will need explaining; you would do well to develop the facility to put your ideas across, briefly, but clearly! Above all, be definite. Let indecision or lack of conviction appear, and your cherished scheme may be rent in pieces, or, in committee language, 'referred back for reconsideration'. It is also useful to remember that the layman is firmly convinced—not without some reason—that experts were born to disagree. Some considerable tact and foresight is frequently required to ensure that all officials speak with one voice, even if they are not all of one mind—an object not so easy to achieve as it may sound. The architectural angle may be only one among many—some more acute and some more obtuse than others!

It is a popular idea that public authorities tend to spend money recklessly: a few minutes at a finance committee meeting will soon dispel this idea. As an example, a recent building scheme included a tall block of flats which—*à la mode*—stood on pillars. The accompanying financial statement contained, perhaps unwisely, an item showing the exact cost of elevating the building. The chairman of the finance committee concerned asked the architect responsible for the design just why he had thought it necessary for the council to spend *x* pounds on hoisting the building off the ground, instead of allowing it to rest on the earth in the normal and less costly way.

Well, of course, there were several good reasons why this should have been done; but, faced unexpectedly with the question, the architect took several obvious seconds to marshal his reply, and quite a considerable time longer to convince the committee he was right!

I must tell you that in most public work today the x-ray eye of the finance committee penetrates deeply both into estimates and accounts, and I would just like to say one word about estimating. Of all things that committees dislike—and here they may differ from the average private client, for they see a never-ending succession of schemes—probably they dislike most of all a constant excess of costs over estimates. Sometimes, it must be said, this is the fault of the clients themselves. A sudden request for a spot estimate is given which, once put on paper by the unwary architect, inevitably comes back later like a boomerang.

No amount of qualifications inserted to safeguard the position can completely obliterate that fatal figure from the mind of the committee. One advantage of the large public office, where the quantity surveyor works continuously as part of the building team, is this—the art of accurate estimating can be elevated to a very high level. But beware of the 'spot' figure! Much better to say frankly you don't know and avoid that boomerang.

Thoughts on costs lead me, perhaps in not altogether a happy way, to the last of my hydra-headed clients—the Government Departments responsible for particular services. Theirs is a great responsibility: they must seek to maintain standards on a national basis and, today above all, must try to ensure that the national ration, in terms of labour and materials, meagre and insufficient as it is to satisfy all, is spread equitably where it is most needed.

It is in some ways an unenviable task, inevitably saying 'No' on many occasions to enthusiastic architects; cutting, pruning, and sometimes completely eliminating. Plans may be changed time and again, in order to get marginal savings, and this is always a heartbreak to the designer. Some Departments, however, have taken a sensible line about this, and have set up development groups—such as Johnson-Marshall's notable team in the Ministry of Education—for the precise purpose of converting a negative attitude of regulation into a highly charged positive one of guidance. Remember that the central Department is no less part of your client than your immediate employer; if treated as such, it will come more than half way to help.

In the '30's there was a feeling that Government Departments had about them a whiff of Public Works Administration—and P.W.A., in this connection, meant a refuge from the storms of economic distress, a safe haven where those unfortunates who fell out of the private practice boat could find sympathetic shelter for a while until they could come out again with the sun. This feeling was probably stronger in America than here, and still persists, much to the detriment of public architecture in that country. But, however this may have been the case here, it is certainly not so today. Some of the keenest architectural minds in the country are in Government service, and if their work is anonymous it is all the more to their credit.

* * *

I would like now to leave the wide field of the public client and devote my few remaining minutes to one or two thoughts about the public architect's office.

The chances are that the office will be larger—often very much larger—than a good sized private office; and size, by itself, presents great problems to the creative mind. Instead of being introduced by a friend to a partner in the firm, perhaps over a glass of beer, for a chat about a job, you may be faced with Recruitment Board procedure, and the larger the office the more formal this approach will be.

You will, in any case, be sick of examinations, tests, orals and assessors, and you will resent this further ordeal before getting down to work. Furthermore, you will get letters written in rather formal terms. Perhaps they will be signed, not even by the Chief Architect, but by someone called the Establishment Officer. Don't be put off by these formalities—it is difficult to run a large organisation equitably and well without something of this kind, especially where competition for entry is keen, as it is in all the well-known public offices today.

The Establishment Officer is, in fact, usually a very human person, with a difficult job to do; he has almost certainly taken endless trouble to find out what the successive waves of young architects are thinking—you don't by any means all think alike—and particularly how new members react to life in the office. I may say that I frequently have pungent remarks quoted back at me by my Establishment Officer at our frequent talks on office administration—he thinks them good for the complacent souls of the senior staff! I am not going to give you Hints on How to Appeal to Recruitment Boards—I have noticed the great variety of possible approaches! But if I were you, I would not take as a model the answer given to me not long ago when I asked an applicant if he would like to add anything to what had already been said: 'There's just one thing I would like to say'—and this came very weightily—'in my considered opinion it is quite inconceivable that anyone should be better qualified for this job than myself.' I may add that the Board thought that, while this opinion should be respected, it should not necessarily be final!

Of course there are rules and regulations, and some of these will appear to you at first sight irritating and unnecessary. Many of them I think you would later recognise to be reasonable, when seen in the general context of the service as a whole. There is a well-known story in my Department—so often told that it must have a grain of truth in it—about Victor Passmore, when he was a junior assistant. He felt that regular hours of work did not suit his temperament, so in order to comply with the attendance rule, he entered in the book as his reason for appearing an hour or two after the rest, 'Fog in Channel'. Weather was evidently even worse in those days, as fog persisted sometimes for weeks on end! I can't help thinking that today my resourceful Establishment Officer, after a few of these foggy reports, would probably make a very quick check on the Meteorological Office!

I would like, in finishing my address, to touch on the question of individual responsibility for design. (In passing, I should say that this does not always work out even in small private offices—often junior assistants never get near the job.)

The traditional idea of a Public Department is an anonymous junior at the bottom, sending his work up through a succession of higher and higher architects (their grades are instantly recognisable by

the size and pattern of their carpets) until it reaches the Olympian desk of the Chief. His remoteness is such that he is never visible to the human eye—his very name is uncertain, and his history is even more obscure. After a long period of agonising suspense, the drawings return through the same channels to the unfortunate junior, who is left to do what he can with the mangled remains. This charming cap probably fitted quite a number of official heads in the not too distant past—and still may fit a few today. I can, however, speak from my own experience in the last few years, when I have had the opportunity to guide the development of two very different architectural and planning offices, one in central and one in local Government: on both occasions I took some trouble to find out what was happening elsewhere.

Today, up and down the country, there are many offices working on the group method, under first-class leaders, where the most junior member becomes part of a team, seeing the job or jobs through from start to finish. I believe that it is through this method—which can be worked out in detail in many ways—that a sense of responsibility can be immediately given, and the frustrations often thought to be inherent in the large public office may be avoided. I don't pretend for one moment that all the problems have now been solved—far from it; but you can be assured that a very large number of architects in high official positions are only too well aware of the 'cog-in-the-machine' attitude of mind, and are now developing, in a variety of ways, their own solutions.

I have spoken of the obvious disadvantages of a large office. Let me mention some things that may, on the other hand, be advantageous.

First, the opportunity to meet women and men from many schools, possibly other countries, and consequently a wide range of thought, outlook and experience.

Second, the possibility of working in a team, not only with architects, engineers and surveyors, but with members of other Departments directly representing education, housing and the other social services. This aspect of the 'client-architect' relationship is, I think, one of the most valuable characteristics of the public office, and one that I am certain will develop to a very great degree in future. I have, unfortunately, not the time to expand this idea, except to say that not the least of the advantages of this very close and continuing relation is the avoidance of architectural isolation—a warning well given by Professor Budden in his address to students in 1948.

Third is the opportunity for development and research in relation to a continuing programme of work which even the severest of austerity conditions cannot completely shatter, and again I can only just mention as a brief heading this great field of work in which lies the seed, already just breaking the husk, of a major revolution in building technique.

Fourth (by no means least!), the availability of a good administrative staff to take

the burden of non-technical work, now the plague and despair of the private office.

My last word will be a warning, which I think is also a sign of hope for architecture in this country. The standard of design ability required in public offices has in the last ten years gone up like a rocket. One has only to compare similar work, such as schools, in public offices in America—so reminiscent of pre-war days in this country—to realise just how much advance has been made here.

A Minister of the Crown (I think I can mention this), addressing a distinguished gathering of architects a week or two ago—I won't say where—made the bland assumption, which he evidently thought would go down well in the profession, that 'fine architecture', as he called it, inevitably postulated the private client. He was clearly quite unaware not only that this assumption would not be accepted by at least half the profession but, more importantly, that the facts were patently against him.

R.I.B.A. Prizes and Studentships Criticism of Designs

By D. H. McMorran [F]

There were 317 entries for these prizes, many representing considerable effort, and a great deal of patient and valuable work. There will not be time to describe every one in detail, so I would like to begin by apologising to those who will be mentioned only briefly—or perhaps not mentioned at all. They have all served the great cause of architecture by taking part in these competitions.

Some of the prizes were not awarded. It may be suggested that this will discourage students from entering in future. Any who feel like that would be well advised to change their profession. Architecture is not for the fainthearted.

I propose to deal with 13 prizes in the following order: two for work from public and secondary schools, eight for various branches of research and three for the set design competitions.

R.I.B.A. Prizes for Public and Secondary Schools. Only two applications were received in the drawing section. The Jury divided the prize between Mr. Ian Thornton of Manchester Grammar School and Mr. J. Hendry of Northampton Grammar School. Mr. Thornton submits painstaking measured drawings of Baguley Hall, Lancashire, and Mr. Hendry sends some careful, though laboured, pencil sketches. No applications were received in the essay section.

I hope we shall be able to attract a better response to these prizes in future. We should like to see spontaneous work, not attempting too professional standards.

The Owen Jones Studentship. Four entries were received.

A distinguished Indian architect who had come to this country recently came to see me and I asked him why he had come to work here. 'Well,' he said, 'I hadn't formulated any very clear reason, but it seems natural today to look to Great Britain for architectural inspiration.' This is a heartening thought, if it is true, and I believe in some measure it is. These are hard times indeed, but I will say this in all seriousness: the stringencies of our circumstances have imposed a severe discipline upon the architect; but this very discipline may enable us to throw off the last accumulated, muddy overburden of the architectural wilderness and to expose the hard, precious metal of conviction that lies beneath.

The public service has no great material rewards to offer; but building is becoming more and more a part of that service. If you enter it, as some of you will, you may find satisfaction in taking part, even a vital part, in this exciting operation.

You have my best wishes for your future, wherever it may lie.

The award goes to 'Zodiac' (Mr. David Radford [Student]) who best fulfils the various conditions. These require field studies of colour in building, evidence of original design work in colour, and some written work. 'Zodiac' is not more than adequate on the last two aspects, but his studies of vernacular architecture in various parts of Europe are attractive in themselves, show some tenacity of purpose, and represent the kind of study expected for this prize.

Mr. McMorran then commented on three other entries.

The R.I.B.A. Silver Medal for an Essay. There were 17 entries for this important award, many reaching a good standard. The subjects are varied and interesting, and I am sorry there is not time to mention more than a few examples this evening.

Five entries are on aesthetics, and twelve on various branches of historical research. Those who attempt aesthetics do not show the necessary awareness of the work already done in this field by Vitruvius and others. Nor does their prose always attain the simplicity and clarity which their difficult subject requires.

'Angelo' (Mr. Harold Alan Meek, B.A. (Arch.) (Manchester) [4]) receives the prize for his essay on 'The Architect and his Profession in Byzantium'. The Jury were unanimous in this award, but I cannot do better than quote the observations of Mr. Summerson: 'A short but very well written study of what may be thought at first sight a merely curious subject. "Angelo" knows his sources and has studied them carefully;

acknowledged. Submitted for the James Jones Foundation, 1993.



Mr. McMorran then commented on five other entries.

The Godwin and Wimperis Bursary. Two entries were received, and here also it was difficult to judge between the rival claims. After careful deliberation the award was made to Mr. R. Nelson Guy [A] for his work on school design and construction. He proposes to study this subject on the Continent.

The Tite Prize. This junior prize is to encourage the study of Italian architecture. Perhaps I ought to explain for the benefit of any strangers that expert opinion is divided on the best means of making the award. Until recently, students were required to compete in designing a small building in the high classical tradition. Then it was proposed to admit designs in a different convention: and we have

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now compromised by holding a classical competition and one of the other kind in alternate years. This judgment of Solomon has, so far, drawn no maternal shriek from either side. This year happens to be a classical one.

The subject was a chapel for a small Roman Catholic community, to be built on a raised site at the end of a long vista in the parkland of a Georgian mansion in the English midland stone country. One hundred and eighty-seven students took part in the preliminary 'en loge' competition, and 11 were chosen for the final round. Of the 176 designs eliminated, 15 attempted asymmetrical solutions on a site obviously symmetrical about one axis; 18 were deliberately, or ignorantly, bizarre in character; and 130 were too large, or clumsy in scale, or did not accept the levels of the site. The remainder, for various reasons, failed to convince the whole of the Jury. There were two main themes, as for any church project — the basilican type and the central domed plan, which was remarkably popular. The finalists comprise six domes and five basilicas. On the site described there was no need to complicate matters with a strong transverse axis, and, as might perhaps be expected, the prize goes to a basilican plan.

'Dionysius' (Mr. D. M. McDonnell [Probationer]) is the winner. He got into the final round by the sheer simplicity, not to say baldness, of his design, with its straightforward portico closing the vista. His finished design maintains this simple, buildable character, but its many faults arise mainly from a failure to think in three dimensions. It has nothing new to say on the old problem of how to provide responds to a columnar portico, and it would have been so much better without all those pilasters. I prefer the windows in the esquisse to the narrower ones in the finished design. The draughtsmanship is just adequate, and conveys a sense of the park-like surroundings, but not of the fine stone supposed to be available.

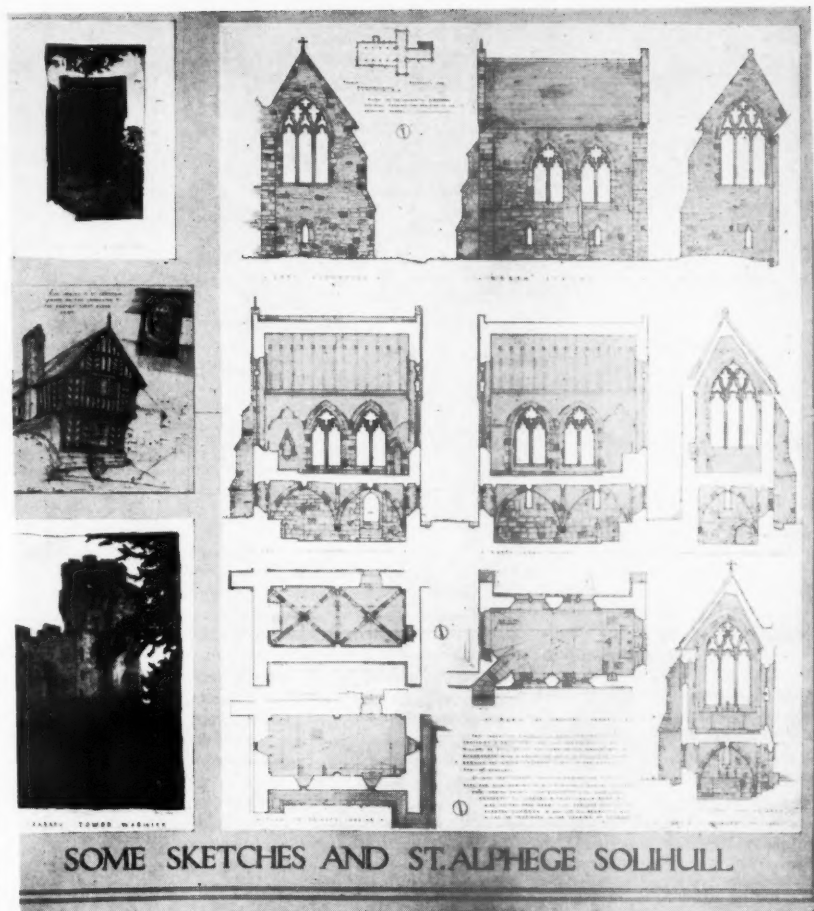
Mr. McMorran then commented on ten other entries.

To prevent misunderstanding, it must be recorded that the general level of scholarship disclosed by this competition leaves a great deal to be desired, and seems to confirm the wisdom and foresight of the late Sir William Tite.

The Grissell Medal. This is a post-graduate prize for the best set of working drawings of a building of architectural merit. The subject was a branch headquarters of a bank, on a prominent corner site in a war-damaged provincial city. There were three entries, but the medal was not awarded.

Mr. McMorran then commented on each of the three entries.

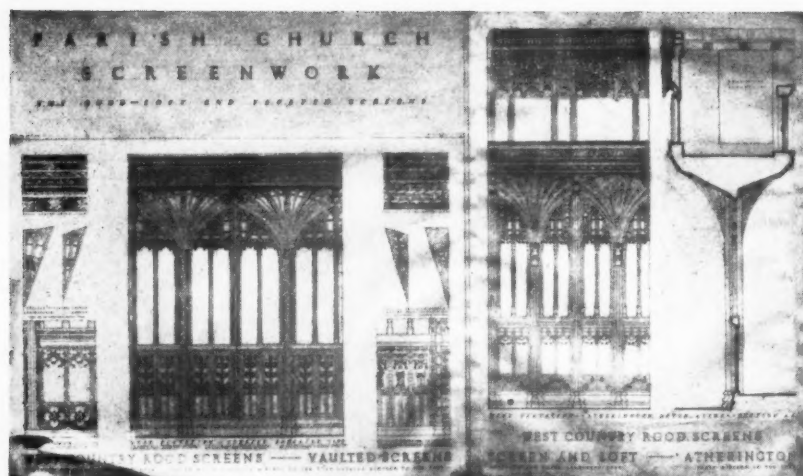
This is a practical competition, and the absence of an award is disquieting. The work of the present day student too often shows failure on four sides of the architect's business; failure to visualise the life which is to go on in the building, and to plan simply for it; failure to choose the best and simplest materials and forms of



The Pugin Studentship: a silver medal and £80. Awarded to Mr. E. Lloyd Hughes [A] of the Birmingham School of Architecture. Two of a set of eleven drawings. The lower drawing is one of a set of three illustrating mediaeval crafts. Mr. Hughes's principal work, a set of four sheets of the Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick, are in pencil which cannot be adequately reproduced

construction; failure to achieve a consistent and appropriate architectural expression; and failure to convey full and

precise instructions, as required by the quantity surveyor and the building contractor.



The Pugin Studentship. One of a set of four drawings, awarded a Certificate of Honourable Mention, by Mr. Ronald William Brunskill, B.A.(Arch) [4] of Manchester University School of Architecture

The Soane Medallion. The subject for this important competition was a municipal art gallery and library, with lecture theatre and restaurant. The site was a small piece of level parkland of irregular shape with access from roads on the east and west sides. Compact planning was suggested, with some accommodation on an upper floor. Permanent materials of good quality were to be used, and the building was to be attractive and cheerful in character.

One hundred and three students took part in the 'en loge' competition. Many failed to produce workable plans. Exaggerated scale was a common fault, and the lecture hall seemed to cause a great deal of trouble. Some students did not convey very much information about their schemes, and presentation, on the whole, was poor. With some difficulty the Jury chose nine schemes for further development, and eight of these were finally submitted. It was regretfully decided that none had sufficient merit to justify an award. It is difficult to convey in a few sentences a proper idea of the careful attention given by the Jury to each scheme.

Mr. McMorran then commented on each of the eight designs submitted.

To sum up—these Soane competitors have generally made their own difficulties by being too anxious to avoid the obvious and straightforward. If you begin with a simple, intelligible working plan (which can be found inside twelve hours if you don't start with preconceived ideas) you can go on to furnish it to your taste at leisure. But if you start with a disorderly plan you cannot save it by forcing it into a strait jacket, nor by trying to pass it off as the latest thing in what I may call the 'picturesque functional'.

It is now my duty, on behalf of the Juries, to congratulate the winners and to commiserate with those who did not succeed on this occasion. It is better to have tried and failed—and to learn from failure

and try again—than never to have tried at all.

Up to this point I have been acting as spokesman of the Juries, so that I can disclaim any personal responsibility for most of my remarks. The critic, however, is in a privileged position, because he sees the whole picture, where the individual Juries see only parts of it. What strikes one most about these designs is the want of a sense of permanence and quality in building and of continuity in architecture. There are various technical reasons for this impression. One is sheer poverty of style. Another is the misapplication of so-called 'free planning.'

The conception of space as flowing about attenuated or transparent structures is attractive and stimulating, and has been much advertised for the last twenty or thirty years; but is it really so new as all that? Certainly it ought not to be used as an excuse for thoughtless and extravagant planning, shoddy construction, or vulgar and eccentric expression. It should not be confused with a quite different idea—that of impermanence in the structures themselves.

Perhaps our interest in these notions springs from not having enough confidence in the future of ourselves and our designs. It seems to encourage that disrespect for the past which Mr. Raymond Mortimer has called 'one of the nastiest things about the age of inelegance in which we live'.

This can all be summed up as lack of discipline. If we are to judge by this year's work, surely none of us, teachers or students—and most of us are students—can feel very happy about the way we are going. *Editor's Note: Mr. McMorran's comments on several of the unplaced entries have been omitted from this report. We will send on request to any competitor who was unable to be present at the Criticism a copy of Mr. McMorran's comments on his entry. Competitors should state the pseudonym they used as well as the competition.*

VOTE OF THANKS

Sir John Maud, K.C.B., C.B.E., Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Education: If I may adapt the gentleman whom Mr. Matthew quoted, in my considered opinion it is inconceivable that anybody could be less qualified for this task than myself. I am not an architect in any sense of the word. I know I have you with me in proposing, on your behalf, a vote of thanks—if I may divide it into two parts, though it is really one—first to Mr. McMorran. I for one have not had a more scarifying experience since the age of twelve. But I could not help feeling how different are our different jobs. How delightful it would be if we got confused and if Mr. Johnson-Marshall, my colleague in the Ministry of Education, who has to 'vet' the plans of local authorities, suddenly started telling the great authorities in this country that it really would not do, and why.

Mr. McMorran represents that great part of the profession which I will call the private sector. I feel that he has gained our very warm thanks for his extreme candour and for the very great consideration he has given to all, and particularly the less successful, of the designs that he has exposed before us.

Mr. Matthew seemed to me to be encouraging for a rather different reason. He represents, at any rate to me, exactly the sort of architect that you people who are entering the profession should be if you are, at any rate, to satisfy me. He stands for a man who takes the new materials and the shortages of the old materials, the new organisation, whether it is large-scale or small, not as a cause for despair and frustration but as a reason for delight, and he demonstrates in his own work that there really is opportunity for service in the public as well as in the private sector of the profession.

The public sector, I must confess, is a very complicated one, and his description of his difficulties was, I think, very kind to his clients. It was no exaggeration of the difficulties with which you will have to contend if you do take his encouragement to regard the public as a possible client and seek to serve them through the massive organisation of a local authority. And let me add that some of them are not so massive as the one Mr. Matthew described. There are only a hundred and forty-six county and county borough education offices, in which there must be good architects if we are to have the kind of England and Wales and Scotland that we want.

Dr. T. J. Drakeley, Principal of the Northern Polytechnic: It is a very great privilege to second the vote of thanks so ably and humorously proposed by Sir John Maud. Indirectly we are both concerned with the education of architects. Sir John, as the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Education, may be regarded as the senior official supervising all Ministry of Education courses in architecture and, indeed, all other subjects. I cannot claim such a wide field of responsibility. I have been for many years the Principal of the Northern Polytechnic, which has a large

school of architecture under the headship of Mr. Thomas Scott, C.B.E., whose name is known to many of you. In addition, I am a member of the R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education. The Board is composed, as it should be, mainly of architects, but it also has certain 'other persons' who were presumably put in for their common sense! However, the Board of Architectural Education does an enormous amount of work under its eminent chairmen and with the guidance of Mr. Haynes, its secretary, and its work not only affects students but has also a profound influence on the architectural professional.

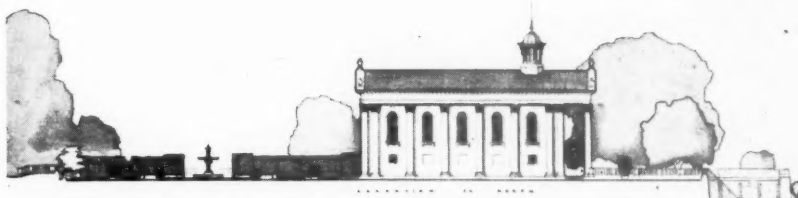
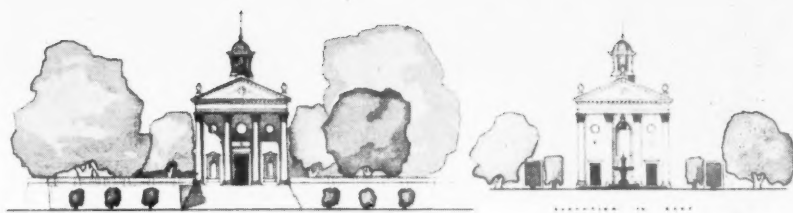
In Mr. Matthew's address to the students he has indicated the opportunities which are offered by a large authority to students entering their architectural department. The problem of employment, whether in architecture or in any other profession, is now becoming one of the choice between employment with a government or local authority and employment in private practice. There are advantages on both sides. As Mr. Matthew indicated, the local authority can offer a width of interest which is not usually to be found in the office of a private architect; in fact, in some cases the private architect becomes well known for one specific type of building, and his office work is correspondingly largely restricted to the architectural development of buildings of that kind.

On the other hand, the public authority may be dealing with a great variety of work, but this advantage may be lost to some extent. I can only speak here of the experience of students who have gone to a public authority and have felt they were losing touch with the actual building problem itself. There is, however, one factor to which attention should be drawn. Students entering upon their careers say that they are always frustrated and do not get any responsibility. If there are any students here who are leaving shortly to take up a career, let me remind them that there is one thing they lack, and that is experience. The first part of their career must be devoted to gaining that experience in order that responsibility may later be conferred upon them.

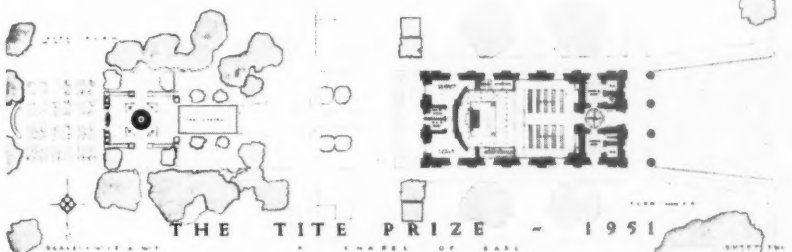
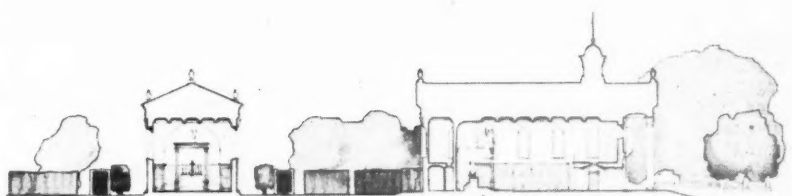
From the educational point of view, it is sometimes said that students should not be expected to devote long periods to a particular subject. But that is done in architecture. Indeed, despite the fact that Sir John's inspectors come round and say that devoting three to three-and-a-half hours to one topic is too long, if you have very good reasons you do not, in a democratic country, take any notice of the inspectors.

Mr. McMorran has given a most interesting and highly illuminating criticism of the designs which have been presented for prizes and studentships. My only wish is that something of this nature could be introduced into the educational schemes of other professions. It is most illuminating to have a critical survey not only of the work of one school, but of the work of many schools.

Perhaps I may be permitted to congratulate the students who have won prizes,



THE TITE PRIZE - 1951



THE TITE PRIZE - 1951

The Tite Prize: a certificate and £100. Two of the three sheets of drawings by the winner, Mr. D. M. McDonnell [*Probationer*] of Cambridge University School of Architecture. The subject was "A Chapel of Ease for a Roman Catholic Community in Northamptonshire"

and to hope that they will have even greater successes in the future. I do want to point out to those who have not been successful that the future holds many glittering prizes to which they may aspire.

Mr. Matthew: I am delighted to have Sir John Maud here to move a vote of thanks, and Dr. Drakeley to second it. As I indicated in my remarks, I look upon the Ministry of Education with feelings almost of gratitude. They have put central government architecture on an entirely new plane, and a very great deal of the responsibility for that goes to Mr. Johnson-Marshall, whom I am glad to see here tonight, and primarily to Sir John Maud. I believe that the combination of administrative and technical talent is just that sort of combination—client-architect relationship—of which I was speaking. I thank Sir John and

Dr. Drakeley for the way in which they have moved and seconded the vote of thanks.

Mr. McMorran: I need only add a few words to what Mr. Matthew has so gracefully said. I enjoyed being the Critic, and I learned a great deal from it. We ought not to overlook the part played in these competitions by Mr. Haynes and his staff. Just imagine what it means to marshal three hundred and seventeen students with their drawings and portfolios and to cajole the various jurymen and the critic into turning up at the right moment and making a decision at the right time. But there he is, year after year, with Mr. Bartholomew and the others, always the picture of courtesy and efficiency.

The President then presented the Medals and Prizes to successful competitors.

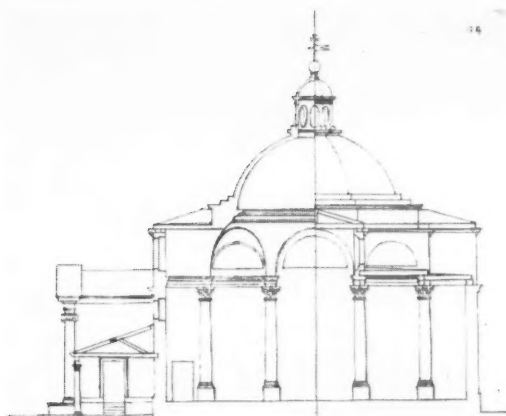


Fig. 1: St. Stephen, Walbrook. Section, showing proposed porch and loggia on north side

IN MAY 1951, 122 Wren drawings from the Marquess of Bute's library were sold at Sotheby's. Thanks to the prompt benevolence of the National Art Collections Fund and its further assistance subsequent to the sale, the majority of the drawings are now in those public or quasi-public collections where they most appropriately belong. Among them were 59 relating to Wren's City churches. Thirty-four of these were acquired by the Fund and are now in the R.I.B.A. Library. Four of the most important came to us as a gift from the Fund, while the remainder were passed over at the sale-room prices. The acquisition is a notable one in the history of the Library, which hitherto has possessed only one drawing from the master's office.

The 59 City church drawings which emerged, after two centuries of oblivion, at the Bute sale, formed, before their dispersal, the largest single group of such drawings. The next largest is at All Souls, Oxford. The All Souls and Bute groups, the only ones of indubitable Wren provenance, are

really one collection, arbitrarily split at the Wren sale of 1749.

The most valuable of the drawings, obviously, are those which tell us things we did not know, especially about those early churches on which Wren was engaged in 1670-71, immediately after the second Rebuilding Act which provided the finance for church reconstruction. Of such drawings, I would single out three, relating to St. Magnus the Martyr,¹ as being of absolutely first-class interest. They are illustrated here (Figs. 3, 4 and 5) and the reproductions will, I hope, make the following notes comprehensible.

Wren will have designed St. Magnus' in 1670 or very early in 1671, so it was definitely in the first batch, when the problem of the modern town church was still fluid in his mind. Two of the drawings (Figs. 3 and 4) show the plan and long section of a very simple building—a basilican church into whose nave a massive tower (perhaps on ancient foundations) intrudes at the west. It looks as if Wren was intent on rephrasing the traditional Gothic plan in the spirit of a Roman basilica and there is, as

we shall see, some evidence to support this. But this plan has one curious trait. The north wall is designed to provide, externally, a symmetrical three-part composition, with a door in the centre, on a north-south axis to which the interior of the building makes no acknowledgment. Why this arbitrary stress on external symmetry? It is conceivable that, in 1670, Wren hoped for an open market or piazza north of the church, with the Monument in the centre, though I do not know that there is evidence of any such proposal. Anyway, for one reason or another, the stressed symmetry of this front was important to him. But it did create a difficulty; for the variations in the dimensions of the piers between the windows made it impossible to centre the nave columns upon them, without varying the intercolumniations. The plan, in fact, shows four different intercolumnar dimensions, the narrowest at the centre, opposite the door—not very good.

Perhaps this difficulty, perhaps some other, induced Wren to reconsider the design. He did so, and arrived in due course at the one of which we have the cross-section in a drawing (Fig. 5) which has the great merit of being in Sir Christopher's own hand. What exactly has happened is not, at first, clear, apart from the fact that a barrel-vault has taken the place of a flat, beamed ceiling. But the nature of the transition becomes apparent if we examine some faint pencillings on the plan (Fig. 4). These seem to suggest the re-division of the nave into two large *square* bays, with short bays at east and west. Returning now to Fig. 5, we can see what these skirmishings led to in the second design. We find that Wren has adopted *one* of the square bays² and, by knocking out the two columns in its north side, has formed a kind of transeptal 'crossing' on his north-south axis. The vault follows this new plan and produces a lunette, of which Wren has sketched the interior elevation in the top left-hand corner of his drawing. The north-south axis now does have significance inside

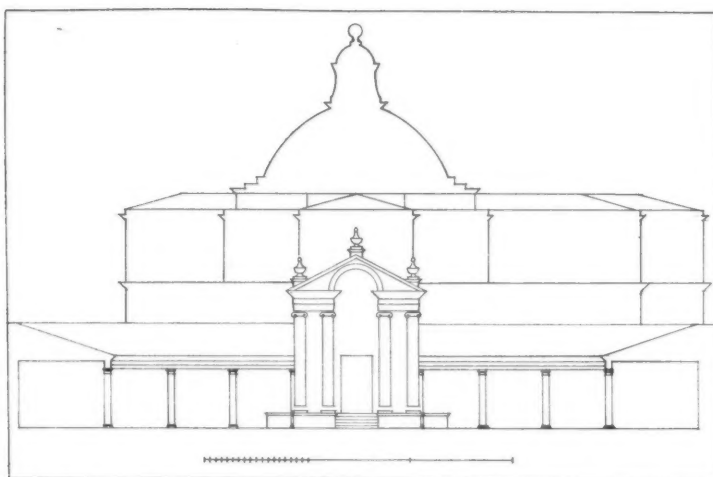


Fig. 2: St. Stephen, Walbrook. Diagrammatic north elevation, traced from incomplete drawings too faint for reproduction

¹ Mr. Gerald Cobb identified two of these drawings, which I had failed to recognise when I first catalogued the collection. I am very grateful to him for this and for correcting me on some other points.

² Or, possibly, in this design, both. I say *one* in the light of our knowledge of the plan as finally executed.

Figs. 3, 4, and 5: St. Magnus the Martyr: early designs. The relation of the section (below) to the design represented in the other two drawings is discussed in the accompanying article

the church and the problem of aligning a regular colonnade with irregular responds has vanished.

Incidentally, the knocking out of two columns opposite the entrance reproduces Vitruvius' procedure in his basilica at Fano and tends to confirm that a Vitruvian prototype was in Wren's mind at the beginning.

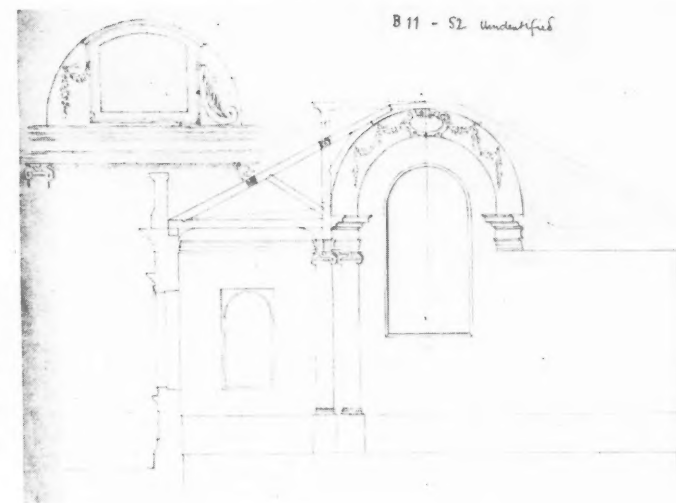
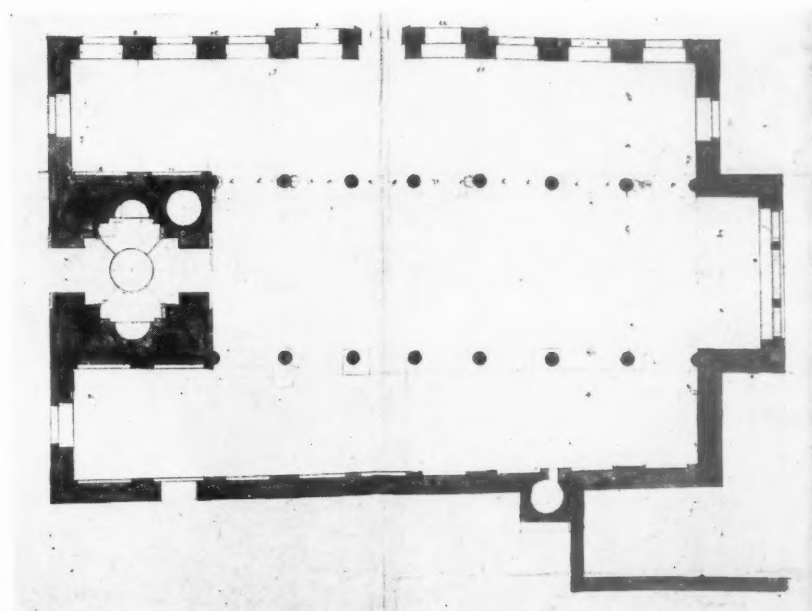
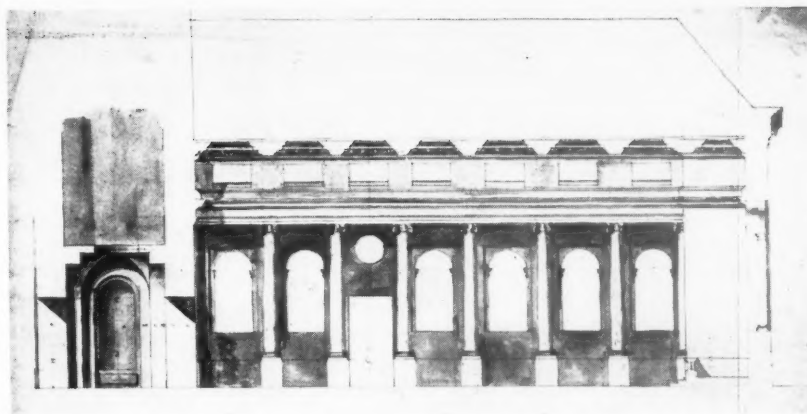
I think we may regard these drawings as among the best documentations we have of Wren 'in action' in a crucial phase of his career. We see him move from a straightforward basilican conception to something original and Wren-like. The way the transition is effected has the arbitrary, empirical character we associate with him. Nor does the interest of this particular manoeuvre end there, because the result he has reached in the lunette of the 'crossing' was to be of first-rate importance to him later on. Compare the lunette in Fig. 5 with the clerestory of Christchurch, Newgate Street, as proposed in another of our drawings (Fig. 9) and this latter with an interior bay of St. Paul's Cathedral; and you will see how far the idea struck out at St. Magnus was to travel.³

Of the other drawings in our collection dating close to 1670, none are quite so important as these. There is a section through St. Mary-le-Bow, slightly different from the church as executed and agreeing with an east end elevation at All Souls.⁴ There are plans and an incomplete elevation of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey. Slightly later are a plan of St. Swithin, Cannon Street, and two drawings for St. Michael, Queenhithe. A plan and detail for St. Peter, Cornhill, a plan of All Hallows, Thames Street, and a section which seems to be of St. Martin, Ludgate, must all date from about 1676-77; and about the same date are a plan and elevation-section of St. Anne and St. Agnes, valuable as showing Wren's first intentions for this little church, which has suffered both alteration and damage and is now threatened with demolition.

The next important drawings are a group of three, of St. Stephen, Walbrook, which must date from about 1675-79. The church had been started in December 1673, but when the main structure was complete it was proposed to erect a 'porch' on the north side—the side now almost entirely hidden by the Mansion House. Wren made a design and this we now have, shown in three drawings, only one of which (Fig 1.)

³ I am uncertain if the design of the vault of St. Magnus discussed here was ever executed. If it was, the lunette must have been abolished long before our day, perhaps in 1762, when the west ends of the aisles were cut off and arches made in the base of the tower to make an approach to old London Bridge. The plan was certainly executed as implied in the section (Fig. 5), with the square bay opposite the entrance, and, until the discovery of this drawing, seemed incomprehensible. So much so that, in 1924, somebody saw fit to introduce a column in the 'gap' in each colonnade, bringing the church back almost to Wren's original basilican conception. The drawings of St. Magnus, reproduced here, should be compared with an unidentified drawing at All Souls (*Wren Soc.*, ix, pl. 37) which is certainly an elevation of the west end.

⁴ *Wren Soc.*, vol. ix, pl. 22.



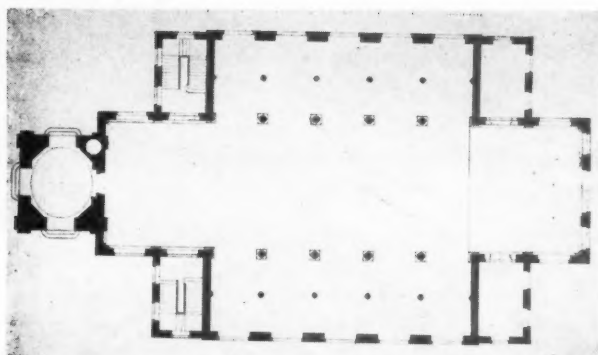
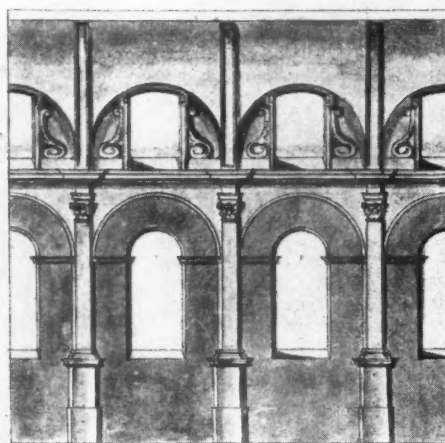
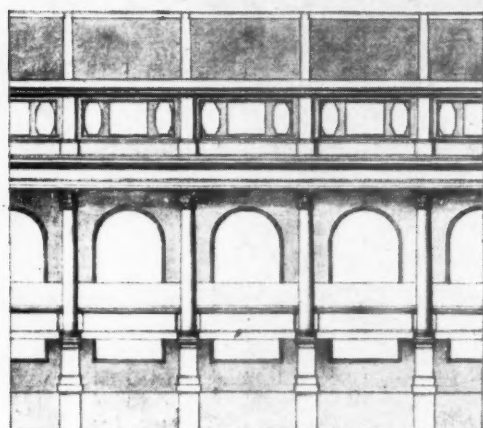
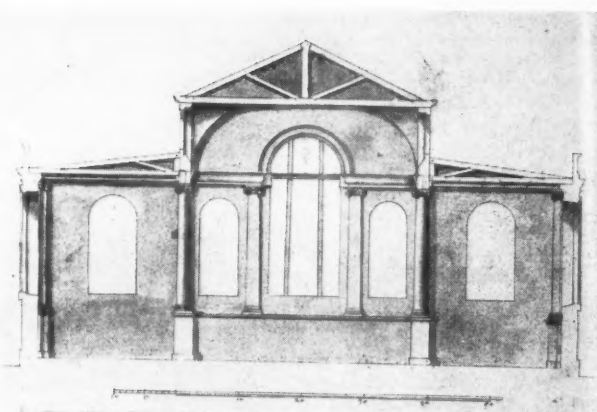


Fig. 6 (above) is an early plan for Christchurch, Newgate Street. Fig. 7 (right) is a section, with variations, of the same church



Figs. 8 and 9: Alternative bay designs for Christchurch, Newgate Street. In execution, features from both these designs were combined

is reproducible. Most of the essential facts, however, can be gathered by comparing the three drawings, and it has been possible to set up a diagrammatic elevation (Fig. 2). It is an interesting work, for several reasons. Here, as in St. Magnus, the latinity of Wren's thought is evident, the colonnades flanking the porch being analogous to the Vitruvian forum, with its *porticus* of wide-spaced columns. The 'forum' in this instance was of course the old Stocks Market, on the site of the Mansion House. The combination of a tetrastyle portico with subsidiary colonnades (perhaps a thought from Palladio's villa designs) foreshadows what Wren was to do a few years later, on almost exactly double the scale, at Chelsea Hospital. Wren very rarely wasted his thought. If a design failed of execution, its theme or themes would surely find their way into the work of succeeding years.

The porch of St. Stephen's was, of course, never executed. All we know is that two

years after it was proposed, in 1681, the parishioners petitioned the Lord Mayor for permission to erect it. The farmers of the Stocks Market, who had what they called 'Piassoes' (probably shelters of some kind, borrowing the Italian name of the Covent Garden arcades) on the site, opposed the scheme, but were pacified by an offer of £20. Another petition, urging the Lord Mayor to approach the Archbishop and the Bishop of London (as Commissioners under the Rebuilding Act) followed, but that is the last we hear of the matter. Had the porch been built, it would have made St. Stephen's as notable outside as it is inside; the City would probably have had to look elsewhere for a site for their Mansion House; and Dr. Holden and Professor Holford would have had their 20th century task considerably eased. But it is something indeed, to have recovered Wren's design.

The next important drawings are those of Christ Church, Newgate Street, a church

designed about 1677. Probably because its burnt predecessor was a Friars' church, it was broader than any Wren church in the City. We now have an early version of the plan (Fig. 6), from which we learn that Wren proposed an aisled church of five bays, exactly symmetrical on both axes, except that a tower projects at the west. A western vestibule balances the chancel, and gallery staircases are balanced by vestries. This was much modified in execution, Christ Church being almost the only City church where Wren built a nave with an even number of bays. Two sectional drawings (Fig. 7 being one), probably earlier than the plan, show an Ionic interior, very obviously developed from what, as we now know, Wren had done at St. Magnus. Then follow two alternative bay designs with a Corinthian order (Figs. 8 and 9). One is for a flat-ceiled, the other for a barrel-vaulted church and the latter (Fig. 9) bears a close relationship to the bay design of St. Paul's Cathedral, of which it is, as it were, a re-

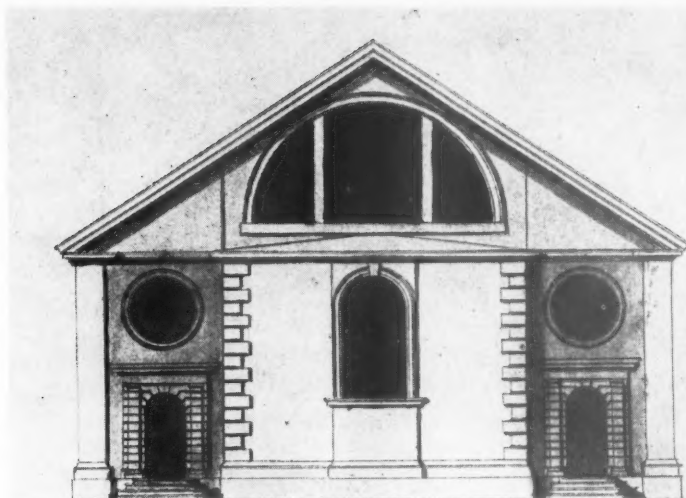
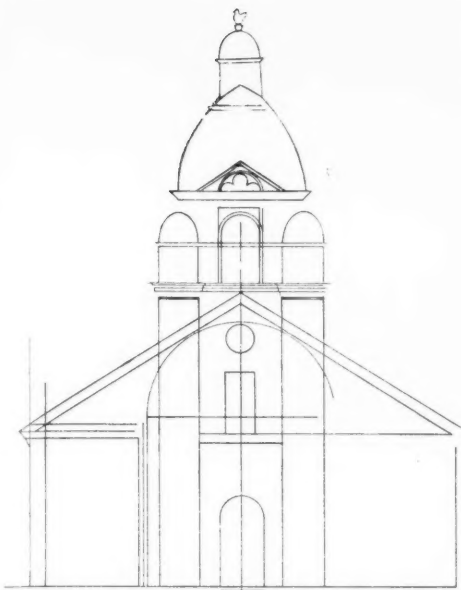


Fig. 10 (left) is an ink tracing from an unfinished setting-up, too faint for reproduction, of the tower of St. Anne, Soho. Fig. 11 (above) is an east elevation for the same church

duced and diluted version. I have already mentioned its correspondence to the 'transeptal' bay in the St. Magnus design (Fig. 5). In execution, Wren combined features of the two bay designs and produced one of his grandest City interiors. It was the first of those basilicas in which the order rises from gallery level and led immediately to the type represented by St. James's, Piccadilly, which Wren considered his most appropriate and economical solution.

We now come to a few drawings dating from about 1680 onwards. An outstanding discovery among these is that Wren was actually the architect of that little-known and now hopelessly blitzed church of which only the early 19th century tower and the ruined east end remain—St. Anne, Soho. Consecrated in 1686, it will have been designed, presumably, about 1680. Nobody ever much admired it and it was certainly not one of Wren's spectacular successes. But the four drawings we now have show some interesting intentions. One is that, of all Wren's churches, it was to be closest in plan to the Vitruvian basilica, having two columns in the opening of the chancel—a feature copied by Hawksmore at Spitalfields—and corresponding pilasters at the west end. Another is that the original design for the tower was one of the oddest of Wren's experiments in that line. The drawing for it is incomplete and so faint that it cannot be reproduced, but the re-drawing here (Fig. 10) is a careful attempt to record all that is there. The tower does not seem to have been executed in this form, but Wren used up the pediment idea at St. Benet, Gracechurch Street, designed 1681 or later. The curious angle shafts are perhaps an attempt to paraphrase Gothic buttresses in classical terms, foreshadowing a line of thought in which Hawksmore was to prove so dramatically successful. Yet another point about this church is that it had no clerestory lighting, but an immense

shed-like roof giving a rather astonishing east elevation.⁵ (Fig. 11). Altogether, the design seems experimental and sheds new light on Wren's thought at this period.

The remaining items in our collection are of the 'eighties and later. They include two very poor office drawings of about 1680 for St. Augustine, Watling Street, with an exquisite wash drawing (Fig. 12) of a design for the spire, probably in Hawksmore's hand and dating from 1694-95. There is a four-column plan for St. Mary, Abchurch, made before the reduction of the site, which resulted in Wren's simplified dome plan. The latest drawing of all is a perspective by Hawksmore, showing St. Mary le Bow as Wren intended to complete it. The drawing, which bears the date 1721, was prepared for the engraving by Hulsbergh, commissioned by Sir Christopher's son.

Although it is fair to describe all the 34 drawings in the collection as 'Wren drawings', it must be emphasised that only one for certain, and one or two others perhaps, are actually in his hand. In the main, they are office drawings. Some have been 'pricked through' for reproduction and there are a few duplicates. The quality of the draughtsmanship varies. Wren himself was an elegant and precise but never showy draughtsman. In the early 'seventies he had the services of a very neat, competent clerk—probably the man who drew out the model and warrant designs for St. Paul's. In our collection, the St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey, drawings are his. Around 1680, on the other hand, drawings from the office tend to be coarse and insensitive. Figs. 7, 8, 9 and 11 are typical. With the 'nineties we have the refinement and grace of Hawksmore's work, as exemplified in Fig. 12.

In this article I have limited myself to

⁵ The present east end (the only part surviving from Wren's time) is not like this and never was. Built to a revised design, it was altered, probably by S. P. Cockerell, who was responsible for the new tower in 1800.

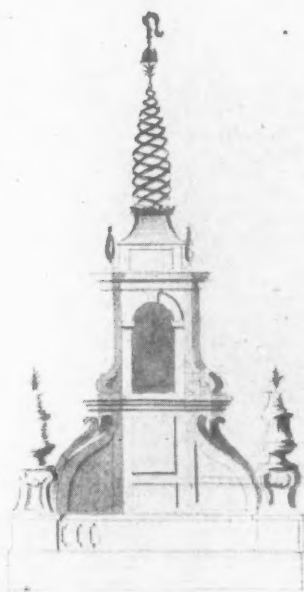


Fig. 12: Design, probably in Hawksmore's hand, for the spire of St. Augustine, Watling Street (not as executed)

reviewing the principal items among the drawings acquired by the Institute. Not only these, but the whole of the 122 drawings discovered at the Bute sale ought to be annotated and published. Indeed, the example set by the Wren Society makes this nothing less than an obligation and it is much to be hoped that it will be fulfilled.

'Houses 1952'

Second Supplement to the Housing Manual, 1949

THE MINISTRY of Housing and Local Government have issued *Houses 1952*, being a second supplement to the Housing Manual of 1949. It is a booklet intended for local authorities, and all others building houses, in an endeavour to reduce capital costs and rents. It contains a selection of plans for two-storey houses of the four-person and five-person type, prepared with the assistance of a sub-committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee and a panel of architects appointed by the associations of local authorities. The general principles are those set out in the Department's Circular 38/51, from which abstracts are given in an appendix. Three semi-detached types are shown, the rest being terrace houses.

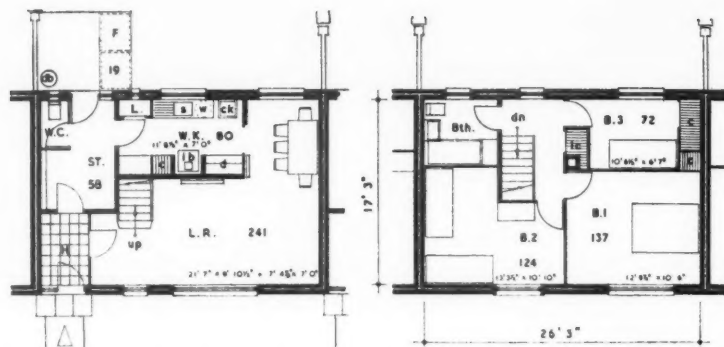
The plans keep to the minimum room sizes set out in the Housing Manual, 1949, and give an 'aggregate living-space' on the ground floor of at least 320 sq. ft. for a three-bedroom house for five persons, or 280 sq. ft. for a two-bedroom house for four persons; the aim being to reduce the overall size of the house by bringing to a minimum the circulation space taken up by hall, passages and lobbies. 'Aggregate living-space' is defined as being the combined area of the ground floor living-room, sitting-room and kitchen, but does not include a wash-house or a utility-room if contained in a separate building.

The plans are placed in four broad groups; in group 1 they are on orthodox lines but with reduced circulation space; in group 2 they are again on orthodox lines, with variations in the method of access from the front to the back of the house. Reference to the plans suggests that the term 'orthodox' is intended to cover houses in which the staircase is approached directly from the hall.

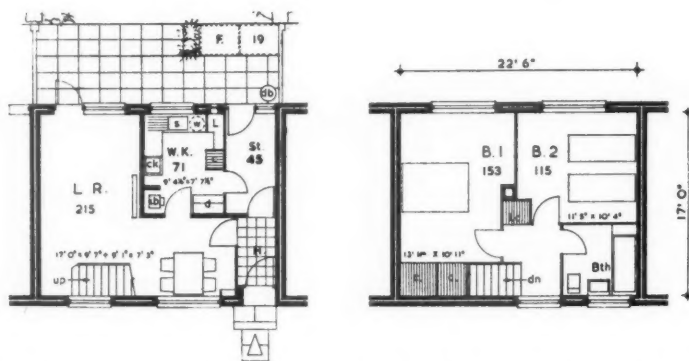
Group 3 is called the dining hall house, and group 4 is the large living room type. The booklet states that both these types are innovations in houses of this size in this country, though they are already popular in Canada and the United States, and it is expected that they will appeal particularly to the younger generation.

It is estimated that by adopting these designs a house in group 1 or 2 would cost at least £150 less than the average house being built at the present time, representing a saving in rent of 2s. 5d. per week.

In the dining hall type the stairs start in the dining space, which is provided with a radiator placed by the staircase, so that heat will rise to the bedrooms. This is intended to give a high standard of heating at a minimum cost, but it is stipulated that the thermal insulation of the house must reach the standard set out in the technical appendices to the Housing Manual, 1949.



Large living room terrace type for 5 persons. The gross house area is 924 sq. ft., and the net house area is 847 sq. ft. The aggregate ground floor living area is 321 sq. ft.



Large living room terrace type for 4 persons. The gross house area is 784 sq. ft. and the net house area is 720 sq. ft. The aggregate ground floor living area is 286 sq. ft.

This type provides a separate living room for those who prefer this arrangement; it was illustrated on page 64 of the December JOURNAL.

In the large living-room type (see plans) the staircase is approached from the living room, which is heated by radiators working off an independent boiler, the staircase again allowing heat to rise to the bedrooms. The booklet states that experience gained from experimental houses shows that a staircase rising from a living room is an effective means of conveying heat upstairs, and that a good temperature distribution will be obtained in similar but smaller houses by providing a single solid fuel appliance of capacity sufficient to heat the whole house, with radiators on the ground floor only. This appliance would also supply hot water, though gas or electric water heaters might be more economical in summer.

The plans are based on varying factors; (a) whether separate access from the entrance hall to the kitchen is provided; (b) how access is to be given from the front to the back of the house; (c) whether storage is outside or within the house; and (d) the use of a particular type of heating installation.

Circular 38/51 gives discretion to each local authority to decide whether or not to provide a second w.c. for houses with three bedrooms; where only one is provided it

should be in a separate compartment from the bathroom, but may be on either floor. In the three-bedroom plans, thirteen have the w.c. in a separate compartment, and in only one is it placed in the bathroom, and that is where a second w.c. is provided, entered from the store room on the ground floor. In all the two-bedroom plans the w.c. is in the bathroom.

The booklet suggests that as a variation in the planning of houses intended for occupation by a family of four in which there are two older children of opposite sex, a proportion of three-bedroom houses may contain one double and two single bedrooms.

The placing of the staircase in a living apartment is an innovation in modern houses of this size in this country, though examples can be found in old cottages. It may not appeal to those who like to have the feeling that they are enclosed when sitting in the room; the younger generation may, however, welcome the arrangement if it means that their bedrooms will be warm. For adequate comfort this type of plan requires whole house heating and proper insulation, as the booklet points out. The slight increase in fire risk (in that escape at night, when most fires occur, is not into a separate hall but into a room which may be the seat of the fire) is to some extent offset where heating is by radiators and not by an open fire.

The New Building Centre

By Howard V. Lobb,
C.B.E. [F]

THE OPENING of the new premises of the Building Centre in Store Street, Tottenham Court Road, provides a suitable opportunity to review the achievements of the Centre in the past and to examine the facilities now provided for architects to obtain information on building materials and equipment and to see examples of the latest development in both fields. The Centre is primarily technical and as such performs a useful function for the architectural profession and building industry. Started in a small way during the inter-war period, it has grown into an established institution, thanks to wise and far-seeing guidance, and has been paid the compliment of imitation in several foreign countries.

There seems to be little doubt that the germ of the idea of a Building Centre originated in the samples room at the Architectural Association started by F. R. Yerbury [Hon. A.] and supervised by J. K. Winsor. This samples room probably came nearer to the ideal building centre than any other since formed, for Winsor was in a position to act as an information exchange on materials between the members of the A.A. who were practising architects and who were always about the building. Information supplied was more or less confidential and news was, generally speaking, 'red hot.'

As the samples room became larger it was obvious that the A.A. could not contain it and it was about this time that travellers to the United States were returning with tales of the Architects' Samples Bureau in New York. In particular it fired the imagination of two London contractors, who put up the money to found the original Centre. A committee of architects, engineers and contractors was formed and first met at the R.I.B.A. headquarters in Conduit Street in 1931 under the chairmanship of the late Maurice Webb, who became the first president of the Centre, Mr. Yerbury being appointed managing director. The scheme as devised by the committee and Mr. Yerbury was by no means a copy of the New York Samples Bureau; it was more truly an information centre in which display of materials and equipment was a necessary component.

The first exhibition was opened in Old Bond Street in 1932. Sections of it were designed by well-known architects and its opening caused quite a stir. In Bond Street the exhibition grew until it was necessary to expand into the Grafton Galleries. In addition to the permanent show of building materials, temporary exhibitions were held from time to time. Outstanding among these was the exhibition of inn signs



The new Building Centre at night

organised in conjunction with the Brewers' Society, which attracted a world-wide press.

During the war the Centre was bombed out of Bond Street and was luckily able to secure the lease of the old R.I.B.A. headquarters at 9 Conduit Street. No sooner was the exhibition installed there than it was again bombed and the remnants were given a temporary home at the Regent Street Polytechnic. The Conduit Street building was gradually repaired and the Centre moved back, first into the back part of the building, approached from Maddox Street, and finally into the whole building.

Towards the end of 1949 it became clear that the premises were not large enough for exhibition and as they had no proper accommodation for lectures or temporary exhibitions it was resolved to look for a larger building. About the same time it was decided to change the constitution to that of a company limited by guarantee, controlled by a council, although, under the original constitution as a limited liability company with an honorary board of directors, there had never been any intention of distributing profits. The original loan was paid off and new articles of association were drawn up early in 1950. Under the new articles the Centre cannot distribute profits. It is bound to devote any surplus funds to the interests of architecture and building in a broad sense.

An approach to the Ministry of Works for a licence to erect a special building was unsuccessful, but it was learned that if an existing building suitable for alteration could be found the Ministry would give consideration to the issue of a licence. After some searching an almost ideal building was found in Store Street, off

Tottenham Court Road. In the first place its siting was good, being close to the R.I.B.A. and A.A. and within walking distance of three schools of architecture. It was also in the middle of the architects' district, and a number of builders' organisations were close by. The building itself was most suitable, although it had received considerable blast damage and had only been partially repaired. Designed in 1913 by Taperell and Haase, it was one of the first reinforced concrete buildings to be built in this country and since it had been designed and for many years used as a garage and workshop, its strength was very suitable to the heavy loading which the Centre required.

A long lease of the building having been bought, Mr. Gontran Goulden [A], the Deputy Director of the Centre, was appointed architect for the alterations, a licence was obtained, and work started on 1 January 1951. The limitations of the licence meant that there were no frills to the job except in the entrance hall and the council room. The remainder has been left unchanged, the principal work consisting of the installation of a main staircase and passenger lift in the old car lift well, the fitting of new windows and heating and lighting systems.

The main contract finished at the end of July 1951 and there remained the task of moving the exhibition. This, though a complicated manœuvre, was largely completed by 3 December, when the Centre changed its address. A press view was held on 3 January and the Centre was formally opened by the Minister of Works, the Rt. Hon. David Eccles, M.P., on 21 January.

In an ideal building centre the exhibits would be chosen by the centre and

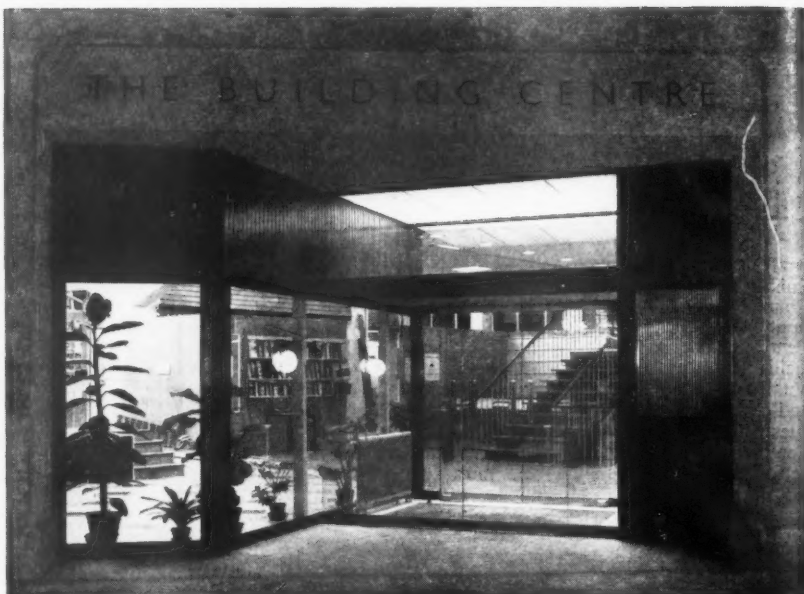


The Minister of Works and Mrs. Eccles with Mr. F. R. Yerbury, the managing director, inspecting the two gas boilers on the opening day

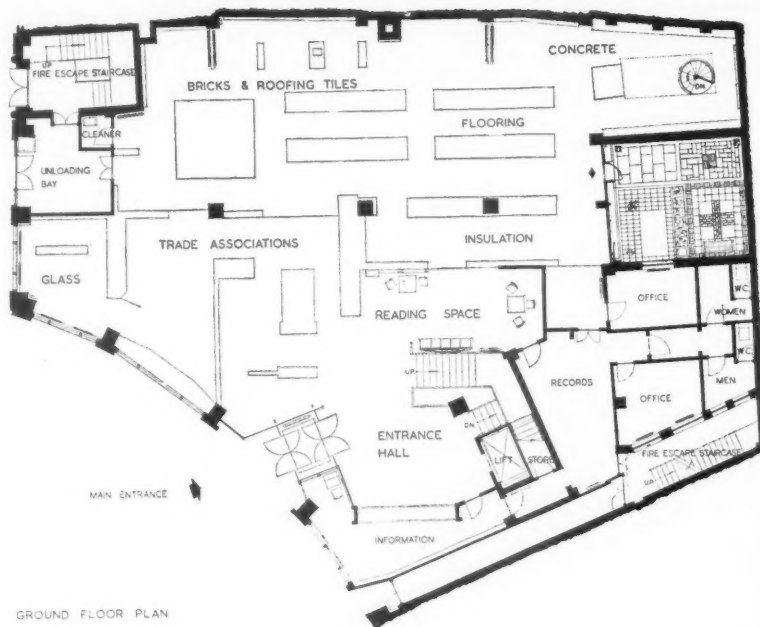
exhibited without charge to the manufacturers. For obvious financial reasons this is not possible. In the Building Centre exhibitors pay rent for the space which their exhibits occupy and the Centre distributes standardised information sheets prepared by the exhibitors. The basic idea of the Centre is to provide an exhibition and information service where visitors will not be bothered by sales talk or 'follow up' sales procedure. For this reason it is a strict rule that the names of enquirers are not given to exhibitors unless enquirers specifically ask for this to be done. Relations between the Centre and exhibitors are regulated by a form of contract and the Centre requires exhibitors' display schemes to be submitted to it for approval. This rule also applies to the standardised information sheets which the Centre helps exhibitors to produce. Most of the foreign building centres design stands for their exhibitors. This produces an overall neatness but results in a certain dullness in the exhibitions. A careful control of design and the encouragement to use good designers are considered by the Centre to provide a more interesting show than the continental system. The Building Centre system is not always successful, as a visit to the exhibition will show, but on the whole manufacturers co-operate well with the Centre.

Questions on materials, equipment, and other aspects of building can be asked personally or by letter or telephone. The technical staff is kept up to date by reading a large number of building papers and by receiving information which is collected and collated by the records section. For obvious reasons the Centre cannot recommend materials one against another nor can it undertake to advise on structural or design problems.

The Building Centre is in close and constant touch with Government and trade research associations and has very good relations with building centres in other countries. This last is scarcely surprising, since they were all modelled on it.



Looking in through the main entrance

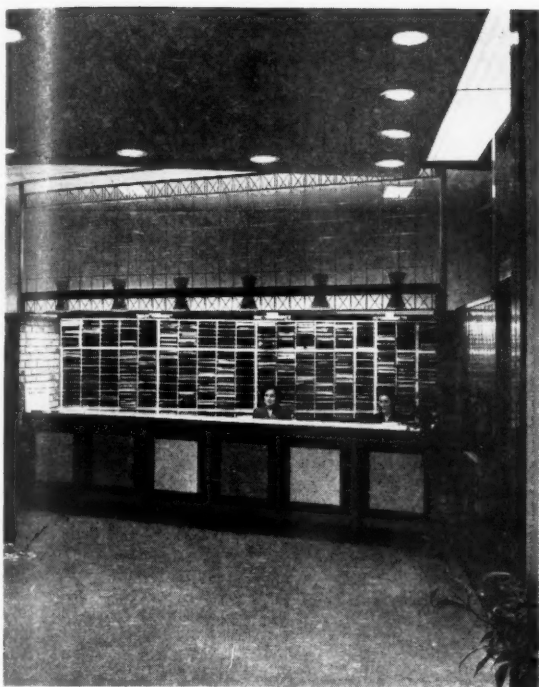


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

In addition to the exhibition and information services the Building Centre has other things to offer. Students are particularly welcomed both during opening hours and afterwards by special arrangement. Students engaged on research into building materials are encouraged to consult the Centre and may obtain advice on their problems. A new service now provided is a stall where Stationery Office publications on building may be bought.

It is, of course, well known that the creator of the British Building Centre and, indirectly, of those on the continent, is Mr.

F. R. Yerbury [*Hon. A.*]. He provided the original idea in the form of the Materials Bureau when he was Secretary of the A.A., and turned it into an independent organisation when it grew too large for its first home. He it was who thought of the term 'Centre', which also has had its imitators in other industries. He has guided it through its years of growth, chequered by bombings and the resulting house moving. Now he has it well established on a new footing and in the best of its many homes. He may well be proud of it and architects grateful for the service it provides.



Views in the interior of the new Building Centre. Above: the information counter just inside the entrance. Below: the new main staircase which is of pre-stressed concrete. Right: two typical views of displays and the Council Room



The Building Exhibition, 1951

Part III (Concluded)

Shooting on the Job

Visitors to the Exhibition must have been astonished to hear loud bangs, as if someone had gone berserk and was shooting at random. On investigation the noise was found to come from two stands on which a plug-driving gun was being demonstrated. The details of the two guns were slightly different, but the general principle was the same, namely, the driving of a stud into concrete, steel, wood or other materials by means of a cartridge. The studs have a smooth pointed shank, ending with a thread or other termination, to suit different conditions. The gun is cylindrical, one end being trumpet-shaped and enclosing the shooting barrel. By means of marks on the trumpet the instrument is aligned on the position where the stud is to be, and is then fired. The stud is thus driven into the work. For fixing, say pipe or conduit, a clip is slipped over the threaded end and is made fast by a nut, and by using suitable studs various pipes can be fixed to concrete or steel. The cartridges differ in strength according to the material to be penetrated. Safety devices ensure that the gun cannot be fired accidentally, and demonstrations showed that the plug could be driven into the web of a steel joist with ease. For fixing conduit and pipe fittings, window frames, metal boards, brackets, and so on, the gun should be welcomed by contractors, as it saves labour in drilling.

The two guns were shown on the stands, respectively, of Messrs. F. H. Bournier and Co. (Engineers) Ltd., Carlton Road, South Croydon, Surrey, who call it the supadynamic plug-driving gun, and Messrs. Adam and Harvey Ltd., 9-10 Tokenhouse Yard, London, E.C.2, who name it the rapid hammer.

Semtex Vinyl Tiles

An addition to the range of floor finishes is a vinyl tile, produced after a period of development in the Danlop laboratories. It is claimed that these tiles have a life almost as long as that of the best rubber flooring; that they are oil and grease proof; are resistant to acids, alkalis, alcohol and water, and will not support combustion. The tiles, which are 9 in. by 9 in. by $\frac{1}{8}$ in., are made in eighteen colours, and each colour is matched with the appropriate designated shade standardised in the British Colour Council's dictionary of colours for interior decoration; the mottled or marbled tiles are carried out in shades related to the base colours, so that harmonies of colours should be possible. These vinyl tiles are marketed by Messrs. Semtex Ltd., of 185-189 Finchley Road, London, N.W.3, who are a Dunlop company.



Reproduction of an old village carpenter's shop. The numerous hand tools displayed were from the collection of Mr. R. A. Salaman. Furniture-making equipment formerly used in the High Wycombe district was arranged by Mr. L. John Mayes. This includes a pole-lathe; the pole can be seen projecting from the building on the left.

Photo. lent by Mr. R. A. Salaman

Preservative Treatment of Timber

Today large numbers of ancient buildings are coming into the hands of public authorities for conversion to new uses. Many of these have been badly neglected, and it is by no means uncommon to find severe dry rot or wood-boring beetle damage in them. The cost of eradication and repair is not infrequently heavy. Timber is in any case an expensive commodity, and it is undesirable to let it be used as food for fungi and beetle grubs. Two firms which provide a useful service to architects in this connection had stands at the Exhibition.

Impregnation of timber with 'Wolman' salts has been established in this country since well before the war. The method has two important advantages in that the treated timber does not smell and it can be painted. It is, of course, immune against beetle attack and fungi, particularly dry rot, so that it is specially useful as replacement for decayed timber in old buildings, where there is always the suspicion that attack may recur. However, it is one thing to know of a method of preservation and quite another to have a service which makes treated timber readily available. The organisation of Messrs. Hickson and Welch, of Castleford, Yorkshire, with their Tanalith preservative—one of the 'Wolman' salts range—provides such a service. They have three impregnation plants in operation at Hull, Dudley and Castleford; several timber merchants operate plants as licensees, and others hold stocks of Tanalith treated timber.

An equally useful parallel product is timber impregnated with Pyrolith to render it 'flame-proof' as well as toxic to fungi and beetle. Messrs. Hickson and Welch emphasise that it is impossible to make timber completely fireproof, and they claim no more than that Pyrolith prevents the spread of flame over the surface of the treated

timber. The L.C.C. approves its employment for exhibition stands, and quantities of hardboard, fibreboard and timber battens are treated for this purpose. The Admiralty also use it for ammunition boxes in magazines.

Another service of a somewhat similar nature is provided by Pestcure Ltd., of 30 Cavendish Square, W.1. This firm was established some time ago by Mr. E. H. B. Boulton, M.A., Dip. For. (Cantab.), who was for many years Chief Technical Officer of the Timber Development Association. The chief point about the firm is that they not only provide a service for eradicating dry rot and woodworm, but with dry rot give a 25 year guarantee against recurrence, provided their men execute the work and the building is properly maintained subsequently. There is a lot of difference between such a service, which depends on expert knowledge and skilled operatives, and telling a general contractor to use a fungicide or insecticide and hoping that his men will apply it properly.

Resistant Paints

With the protection of building materials against chemicals and fumes in mind, Messrs. Fluid Glass Products, Ltd., of Yeoman Street, Deptford, London, S.E.8, have brought out a paint to which they have given the name Fluid Glass (C.R.) paint, the C.R. standing for chlorinated rubber. It is claimed that this paint has protective qualities not possessed by any other type of paint; that it is a means of counteracting the destructive action of strong acids, alkalis, fumes of all kinds, and of sea water. It can also be used as a dust-proofing medium for concrete floors. Readers of B.R.S. Digest No. 38, *Painting Asbestos Cement*, will be interested to learn that the paint is waterproof and can be applied to asbestos cement sheeting without any special preparation.

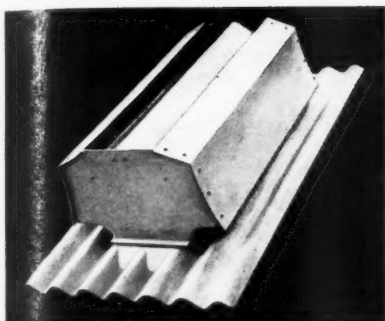


Fig. 1

Ventilators

The ventilators of Colt Ventilation Ltd., of Surbiton, Surrey, are well known to architects, particularly those concerned with industrial buildings. This firm showed a new design of extract ventilator which has a specially simple fixing to any type of roof sheeting (Fig. 1). The ventilator is made in asbestos-cement sheet, and has identical dimensions and performance as the Colt Type SR/2046 ventilator. It is seated on a base plate combining a soaker flange. There are designs of base plate corrugated to suit fifteen different types of common roofing sheet. Fixing merely consists of cutting a hole 1 ft. 2 in. by 3 ft. 8 in. in the roofing sheet, which can be done in situ, laying the base plate in position over the hole, hook bolting it to the existing purlins and then bolting on the ventilator. For convenience the ventilators can be delivered in parts, together with rust-proofed nuts and bolts ready for assembly.

Plaster Boarding

Messrs. British Plaster Board, Ltd., have introduced three materials using gypsum, that well-known fire-resisting product; one is their Paramount wood veneer board, of which one surface represents wood. For those who do not like the rectangular junction of wall and ceiling but do not wish to have a moulding specially run, there is a ready-made coved moulding, having a gypsum plaster core encased in a strong paper lining, which will take decoration. The coving can be had in lengths up to 16 ft. The third is vermiculite plaster, in which expanded vermiculite is mixed with gypsum plaster, thus giving good fire resistance and thermal insulation.

Plaster Panelling

A plaster panel with interesting features was exhibited by the Bellrock Gypsum Industries, Ltd., of 200 Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1. It is called the Bellrock plaster panel, and consists of two smooth reinforced plaster faces, each $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, bonded to a continuous reinforced plaster honeycombed core. This core does not extend quite to the edges of each sheet, so when they are butted against each other a vertical channel is left, into which liquid plaster is poured, thus bonding the panels to each other; the external edges of the joints being first sealed with plaster. If

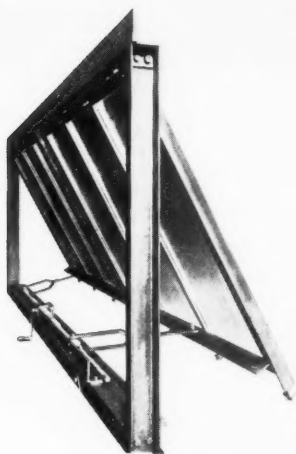


Fig. 2

load-bearing qualities are desired, the honeycombed core can be cut back to allow concrete to be poured to form columns or beams. The panels are 8 ft. to 10 ft. high, 2 ft. wide, and either 3 in. or 4 in. thick. Weight, approximately 9 lb. per sq. ft.

Henry Hope and Sons Ltd.

Some interesting developments by one of the oldest of our leading metal window-makers are worth noting. There is today a tendency for architects to use patent roof glazing for vertical lights, especially on factories. Messrs. Henry Hope and Sons have designed and marketed a method of opening such lights in groups up to 8 ft. in length to provide ventilation. A unit is illustrated in Fig. 2, which also shows the worm gear for opening the group of lights and retaining it in any position. Groups of such lights can be motor controlled. Fig. 3 shows a sample window, 10 ft. wide, for an I.C.I. factory at Grangemouth; this is a variant of the other design in that patent glazing bars are used to hold the glass in a normal pivot-hung frame. The frame is hot-dip galvanized after manufacture, and the pivot pins are chrome steel in bronze bearings which, with the lead-clothed glazing bars, make the whole window highly resistant to corrosion from chemical atmospheres. Fig. 4 shows a special pivot which has been designed for the large and heavy swing windows of power stations. These often become covered with a fine silt discharged from the boiler stacks; this silt hardens and prevents the proper closing of the opening lights. As these lights are usually at great heights they are liable not to be cleaned, silt jams ordinary hinges and breakages occur. Another new development is a glazing bar to take double glazing where two thicknesses of glass are required for thermal insulation.

Plastics

Plastic may be a correct term to apply to the formative phase of the materials we know by the general name plastics, but it is not rightly applicable to their finished state,

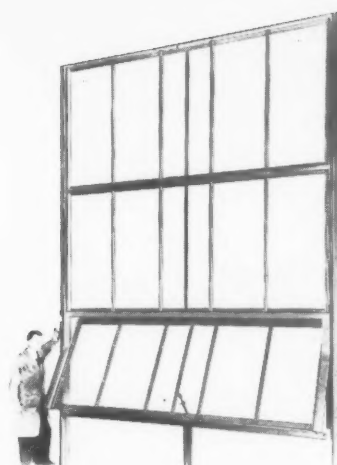


Fig. 3



Fig. 4

which resists change of shape. The stand of Messrs. Waverite showed this trait to advantage in a model kitchen having a continuous working top, draining board and all, surfaced in a new design of Waverite called 'stardust'—perhaps because the housewife will deem it a heaven-sent material as it will not show the marks made during cooking operations, or, if it does, they can easily be removed by a wipe with a damp cloth. It is also an excellent material for the top of a counter in the 'local', since it is not affected by alcohol. In addition to the more usual finishes, actual wood veneers can be incorporated, and individualists may have table tops in which their own exclusive design can figure. Messrs. Waverite's London sales office is at 12 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.

A Reinforced Concrete Detector

On the stand of the Cement and Concrete Association there was an electrical instrument capable of striking terror into the breast of an unscrupulous builder, if any such exists. The instrument can tell how far the reinforcement is in reinforced concrete! To demonstrate this detective ability, there

was a revolving disc of concrete in which pieces of rod were stuck, at different distances from the edge. Against the disc was placed a small and innocent-looking box connected to a dial calibrated from 0 to 2 in. and as the rods came opposite to it the needle on the dial moved to and fro, giving the thickness of concrete between the rod and the edge. The apparatus is called the Covermeter, and can be operated from the mains or from a 6-volt accumulator. It operates by measurement of the reluctance of a magnetic circuit.

If similar instruments can be invented for the whole range of building materials and construction, the work of supervision by an architect could be simplified to sitting in front of a row of measuring instruments, which would tell him whether or not the brick joints are properly filled, how many coats of paint have actually been put on, and so on.

Ring Main Wiring

The British Electrical Development Association showed a wiring system for domestic plug points which, though not new to this Exhibition, is still insufficiently known. It is a sensible and cheaper alternative to the customary muddle of 15 amps, 5 amps and 2 amps circuits, radiating fanwise from a distribution board—not infrequently 'Greek' to the householder who, by changing plugs on flexes, can connect fittings to quite inappropriate circuits.

The new wiring system consists of a ring main serving numerous plug points of special design. These are a fused plug and socket of 13 amps capacity (standardised to B.S. 1363), which is not interchangeable with any other type of plug and socket. The main runs from a single fuse at the meter, circulates through the house and returns to the original starting point, feeding all plug points on its route. Plugs are either connected directly to it or on 'spur' lines branching from it. Any of these points can be used for any purpose—lighting, radio, heating—the maximum current which can be taken from any plug point being 3,000 watts.

Each plug point has its own cartridge type fuse; these are 3 sizes: 3 amps for appliances up to 700 watts loading, 7 amps for appliances from 700 to 1,500 watts and 13 amps for appliances from 1,500 to 3,000 watts.

Any number of plug points can be connected to a ring main in a house of 1,000 sq. ft. floor area or less. Above this floor area the number of points is restricted to ten; a second ring main should be installed for every additional 10 plug points. The ring main is however separate from the ordinary fixed lighting circuits and the cooking circuit, each of which requires its own fuse at the meter end.

Floor Finishes

The National Flooring Co. Ltd., of 183 Hammersmith Road, London, W.6, had on view three new items which should interest those who seek for that unattainable ideal, the perfect floor. The first was a non-slip polish for timber floors, which

is applied as a liquid, enters the pores of the wood and requires practically no attention for about a year, other than cleaning.

The second was the Soleway tile, which is made of polyvinyl chloride. Supplied in 1 ft. squares $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick, the tiles can be laid on wood, concrete or composition sub-floors. They have excellent resistance to abrasion and indentation, which is not surprising when one considers that p.v.c. is used for conveyor belts. They are easily cleaned, non-skid and, the makers say, 'kind to the feet'. Designs are in a variety of plain and marbled colours.

The third item was the 'Windsor' floor, which is what might be termed 'prefabricated parquet' in that hardwood blocks are made up at the factory in 18 in. square panels. The makers say that it costs £1 per yd. less than ordinary parquet.

A Solid Frame Sash Window

Messrs. Sharp Bros. and Knight Ltd., of Burton-on-Trent, displayed a sash window with interesting features; they call it the 'S.B.K. Minicost' window. The jambs of the frame are solid, and in them are grooves to take projecting guides, two each to the upper and lower sashes, on each side. The two sashes are counterbalanced by two rust-proof chains attached to the sashes and running over pulleys recessed in the jambs. A gravity-operated sash stop, in its normal position, prevents the lower sash from rising above the point where it is level with the upper sash. In each jamb escape slots run down from the guide grooves to the edges of the jambs on the room side, so that when the sash stop is depressed the lower sash can be raised past it until the upper projection guides are level with the escape slots, when the sash can be swung inwards, forming it into an inward-opening ventilator. In a similar way the upper sash can be swung inwards; this allows easy cleaning of the outside faces of the glass. Various ventilating positions are possible; for instance, the sashes can be arranged in the ordinary way, or they can be swung inwards to give greater ventilation than is possible with the usual double-hung sash window. The bottom rail is bevelled, allowing air to pass when the sash is slightly raised behind the deep draught bead. Fig. 5 illustrates one of the several positions in which the sashes can be arranged and Fig. 6 shows the general principle of grooves and escape slot.

The firm's other address is Lion House, Red Lion Street, Richmond, Surrey.

Bitumen Sealing

Although tar, creosote, bitumen and similar materials are excellent for their particular purposes, they are not an ideal base for painting. Tarseal 'E' is intended to overcome this disadvantage; it is a white, flexible and plastic emulsion with which tar, creosote and bitumen may be coated to prevent them from 'bleeding through', even through white. When dry, Tarseal 'E' will take all types of paint, and full details of recommended treatments will be given by the manufacturers, Messrs. Ferguson Edwardes, Ltd., Abbey Rd., Barking, Essex.

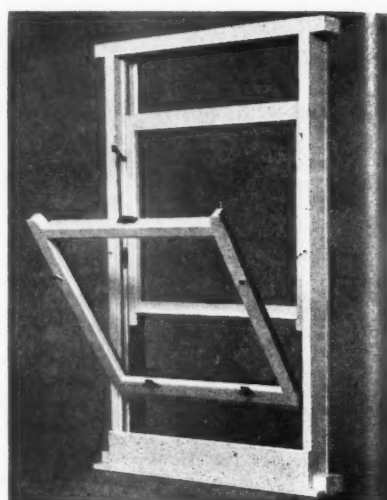


Fig. 5

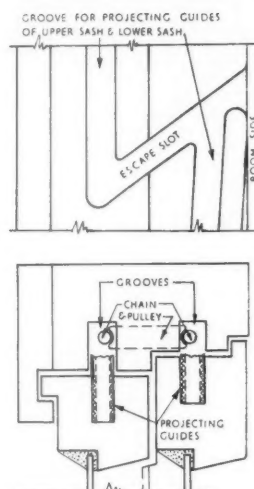


Fig. 6

Building Boards

A factory-made timber material called Berboard was exhibited by Messrs. J. Berry and Sons, Ltd., of Period Works, Lea Bridge Road, London, E.10. It is made from screened wood fibre, compressed with the addition of a waterproof synthetic resin and cured by controlled heat. It can be worked in the same way as ordinary timber, and its fire-resistant properties place it in Class III, surfaces of medium flame spread. The type of Berboard which has a water-repellent finish should be particularly useful to contractors for concrete sheeting.

Another board is Asbestolux, made in sheets 8 ft. by 4 ft., and of various thicknesses from $\frac{3}{16}$ in. up to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. The makers state that it has been classified as incombustible, that it will not crack or shatter when exposed to a naked flame, and that it is unaffected by steam, besides being proof against rot and resistant to acid. It is marketed by the Cape Asbestos Company, Ltd., 114-116 Park Street, London, W.1.

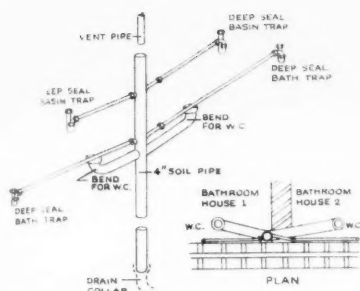


Fig. 7

Econa Modern Products Ltd.

The stand of this firm always provides something new for those interested in plumbing, and this year's Exhibition was no exception. Fig. 7 illustrates a one-pipe soil and waste system suitable for two adjacent terrace houses. If a combined drain is provided in a local-authority-owned group of houses, why not extend the drain upwards with a combined soil and vent pipe and thus save money?

The system for a pair of houses was shown at full size on the stand of Econa Modern Products Ltd. It was in copper pipe with welded branches, the final connections to the deep seal traps of the baths and basins being designed to be made on the site with screwed joints. The makers claim that simultaneous discharge of all the fittings does not unseat any of the traps. The seal of the traps is partly maintained by the angles at which the branch basin and bath wastes lie. If the angle is too steep, the 'slug' of water passing down the pipe sucks out the trap below the safety margin. There is a critical angle at which it does not, but which gives sufficient fall to cleanse the pipe. When, as now, we are looking for even the smallest economies in housing costs, this system appears worthy of examination. The principal drawback is that bathrooms must be planned on each side of the party wall, which means that alternate house plans must be 'turned over' as it were.

Protective Coating

A primer for steel structures, and also for wood, is Messrs. Berger's Leadium metallic lead paint, which contains finely-divided metallic lead and other anti-corrosive pigments, giving a protective coating that is practically unaffected by rust-forming conditions. The makers state that even if the shielding skin of Leadium is broken, rusting will occur only at the point of exposure; it cannot creep under the film. The paint can also be used as a finishing coat on steel, iron or wood. It is a product of Messrs. Berger (Gt. Britain) Ltd., 35 Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

Hospital Sanitary Equipment

Messrs. W. N. Froy and Sons, Ltd., of 64 King Street, London, W.6, showed on their stand some items of interest in the equipment of hospitals. One was a baby's bath, resembling a basin suspended on cantilevers at a convenient height, but the

supply nozzle does not discharge into the bath portion of the fitting; instead, it enters the overflow chamber and thence into the bath, so that too hot water cannot inadvertently be allowed to fall direct on the baby.

There was also a surgeon's wash-up unit, having a terrazzo back slab and 8 in. return ends, with a sloping glass panel in front to keep off splashes. Lever-arm taps were fixed near the top of the back.

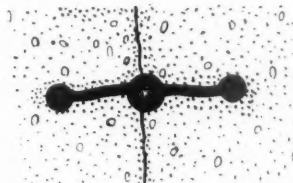


Fig. 8

Expansion Joint Sealing

A rubber water stop for sealing joints in concrete structures was shown by Expandite Ltd., of Cunard Road, London, N.W.10. Non-ferrous metals are traditionally used for this job, although their life under repeated flexural strains is open to some doubt. Expandite water stops (Fig. 8) are made of special rubber with a tensile strength of 1,900 lb. per sq. in., and the hollow bulb in the centre permits extreme movement under tension and shear. As for life, the makers point out that the chief causes of deterioration of rubber are prolonged exposure to air and sunlight, and with commendable modesty add that their waterstops, being embedded in concrete, 'may be expected to function for many years.' As supporting evidence they state that rubber gaskets taken from gas mains after 65 years' service have shown negligible deterioration. They make several sections and intersection pieces, will provide special fabrications such as closed rings for tunnels and culverts, and make spliced connections by vulcanising, either in their works or on the site. Their slogan, which will be recognised by architects as a truism, is 'It's usually the joints which leak.'

A Fuel Saver

In describing their Edco fuel saver, Messrs. Hydro-thermal Ltd., of Church Street, Boston Spa, Yorkshire, give some interesting details of the mechanism of the conversion of solid fuel into heat, as it occurs in boilers. They say that as air passes through the fuel, from below the level of the fire-bed, the oxygen combines with the carbon in the coke or coal and is converted into carbon monoxide and dioxide, heat being generated, and 1 lb. of carbon generates 4,000 B.Th.U. on conversion into carbon monoxide, but 14,450 B.Th.U. on conversion into carbon dioxide. After rising 3 in. to 4 in. through the fuel 90 per cent of the oxygen in the air is exhausted, and after penetrating 6 in. it is completely exhausted and combustion ceases. Immediately above the fire-bars the greater part of the carbon dioxide is formed, and the greatest heat is given off. Above that level mainly carbon monoxide is formed.



Stand of the Copper Development Association, designed by A. L. McMullen [F]

Messrs. Hydro-thermal have therefore produced their Edco fuel-saver, for insertion in the middle of a boiler fire-door. The appliance introduces air through its regulator and pre-heats it; this warmed air then passes into the boiler through specially designed vents set at different angles in the casing; this creates cross currents which thoroughly mix the oxygen and hot gases, and so combustion at the top of the fuel is virtually complete. It is claimed that an economy is effected of 15 per cent in the consumption of coke, and up to 35 per cent in the case of some coal; that smoke is reduced in volume, and carbon monoxide is eliminated together with other poisonous or unpleasant fumes.

Loft Ladders

The unpleasant part of getting from the top of a step-ladder through the trap door to the roof space or flat roof is removed if a proper loft ladder is installed. Messrs. Loft Ladders, Ltd., of Broadway Works, Bromley, Kent, showed ladders constructed on the collapsible lazy-tongs principle, which close up into the trap door opening and take up very little room. Another convenient feature of the firm's ladders is that they can be made to project above the trap door, when extended, so that the user is able to hold on to the sides until he is ready to step off into the roof space. Messrs. Loft Ladders make their ladders individually, to suit particular requirements.



Stand of the Lead Industries Development Council, designed by John Pinckheard [A]

Practice Notes

Edited by Charles Woodward [4]

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT. 'Houses 1952.' Circular 6/52 dated 23 January 1952, addressed to all housing authorities in England and Wales, refers to the Supplement to the Housing Manual, 1949, which was promised in Circular 70/51. The Minister hopes that in future the houses built by the Council will embody the ideas behind the plans, adapted as necessary to suit local requirements. It is vital that the greatest possible number of good houses should be built with the available resources.

'Houses 1952' can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 1s. net.

(Note: The Supplement is reviewed on page 130 of this issue of the JOURNAL.)

Housing Programmes. Circular 9/52 dated 23 January 1952, addressed to housing authorities in England, states that the Government have decided to remove the rigid limitation hitherto put upon the national building programme. Instead, they intend that house production should be expanded over the next three years as rapidly as the resources of materials and labour that are or can be made available allow.

The distribution of houses to local authorities will accord with this policy of an expanding national programme. Additional instalments of local programmes will be approved so as to enable authorities to provide for the building of more houses where the resources available in the area justify the expectation that more houses can be built expeditiously. Many authorities have already been authorised to increase their programmes for 1952 on this basis. If any authority is satisfied that more houses can be built with the resources available in its area than the number so far authorised, application should be made to the Principal Regional Officer, giving the grounds for the application, the number of houses for which approval is sought, and the approximate date when it would be expected to start them.

As the programme is an expanding one over the next three years, the authority should begin now to buy the land it will need for the building of houses in 1953 and 1954. In considering what land they will buy, authorities should keep in mind the needs of private builders who may want their help in obtaining land. This was referred to in Circular 73/51, paragraph 7. Land allocated for housing development in plans submitted by planning authorities under the Town and Country Planning Act should be made full use of in selecting land for acquisition under the expanding housing programme.

The Government are taking all practical steps to secure increased production and even distribution of the necessary building materials. The utmost economy in the use of steel and softwood will continue to be necessary. When local housing require-

ments include flats, these will have to be built with load bearing walls and not in frame construction.

Housing Programme. Circular L.R.L. 2/52 dated 26 January 1952 refers to allocations in the London region. The expansion of the total housing programme makes more housing units available for local authorities in the London region. In making application for a further instalment, the local authority should have regard to the amount of work in hand and its immediate programme and should also include provision for private licences. The Minister trusts that Councils will not be ungenerous in the issue of private licences from the original instalment.

NATIONAL JOINT COUNCIL FOR THE BUILDING INDUSTRY. Wage Increase. A Press Notice dated 15 January 1952 states that the usual annual review of wages has been undertaken in accordance with the Agreement in respect of the cost of living index, and the Council decided that an increase of 1½d. per hour was due to be operated from 4 February. The Council have also agreed to a general increase in wages of 1½d. per hour as from 4 February 1952. The effect of these two increases is that the wages of building trade operatives are increased by 3d. per hour as from 4 February 1952.

MINISTRY OF WORKS. Allocation of Steel. Press Notice MOW/03/52, P.I.151, states that any architect or contractor requiring building steel after 4 February should notify his requirements without delay. This includes steel for which D.O. and P.T. symbols have been awarded. The appropriate authorities for applications are: For work done under a building licence (other than housing), the Ministry of Works Regional Licensing Officer. For housing, the local authority. For schools, the local education authority. For all work for Government Departments, nationalised industries, local authorities, Regional Hospital Boards, etc., the authority for whom the work is being done.

All applications for building licences must show the quantity of steel required.

Cement. An increase in the price of ordinary and rapid hardening Portland cement has been agreed with the Ministry at 4s. 6d. per ton as from 25 January 1952 for cement sold in the home market. The intention of the cement industry is to establish a firm price for the year, which would not be raised unless there were further major increases in costs. On the basis of the assurances given by the industry, price control over these cements has been withdrawn. (MOW/09/52, P.I.31.)

Standard Metal Windows and Doors. The Minister has authorised an increase of 3½ per cent. on the list prices of metal windows and doors made in accordance with B.S.S. 990, effective as from 21 January 1952.

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY. Steel Allocations. Amendments to the Distribution Scheme. The Minister of Supply has made an Order authorising a number of adjustments in the iron and steel distribution scheme which came into operation on 4 February.

Consumers may use the stock held at the close of 3 February 1952 for a purpose for which they hold a control authorisation. The holder of a control authorisation may send material out on loan to be worked up for him. This amendment is designed to cover the 'free-issue contract' customary in some trades for outside processing of material. Two new items—wire rod reinforcement fabric mesh and wire reinforcement fabric mesh—are added to the list of controlled forms of steel. The list of Small Quantities Exemptions has been extended to permit the purchase without licence of 5 cwt. a month of these items and also 1 ton a month of 'Large Spring'.

The Order is the Iron and Steel Distribution (Amendment No. 1) Order 1952 (S.I. 1952, No. 172), and is obtainable from the Stationery Office (price 4d.). An 'Amendment No. 1, February 1952' to the 'Notes for Consumers, January 1952' is also being issued by the Stationery Office.

The Ministry of Supply also announces that, as from 1 April 1952, the separate allocation of non-alloy steel sheet will be abandoned and that thereafter such steel sheet will for allocation purposes be merged in general non-alloy steel. Consumers will be free to decide for themselves within their total authorised tonnage how much they wish to order in the form of non-alloy sheet steel and how much in the form of other non-alloy steel (other than tinplate, terneplate and black plate, which will remain subject to separate allocation as at present). Outstanding sheet allocations on Forms M (Sheets) will still be valid with their legal requirements unchanged.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ASSOCIATION. The Executive of the Town and Country Planning Association have issued a Statement on Town Planning and Housing from which the following points are taken. 'The public see the need for houses and will support any speeding up possible. They do not see so clearly that without good planning the houses get into the wrong places and fall in quality. Many people are driven to an unhappy choice between block-flats near work or decent houses a long journey away'.

'When blitzed and overcrowded towns are rebuilt there should be more houses with gardens and open space. To make room for these, many people and businesses must be provided for in new towns, or in country towns. Much more of the great housing effort should be switched to places where good family houses are practicable near work.'

'The actions of all Departments should support this aim, including industrial licences, local housing allocations, transport extensions and rural development. Housing subsidies should be revised to stop

waste of money on costly flats. The system of Development Charges and Value Claims needs amendment, but the principle is necessary, to save green belts and farm land'.

'The Government are urged to make clearer to the public how necessary town and country planning is to good housing, living and working conditions, defence, and the best use of the country's resources. It is not an aesthetic fad, but a service essential to productive efficiency, social welfare and a sound environment for family life.'

CHURCH WORK. At the request of the Central Council for the Care of Churches, members are reminded that before any alterations, additions or major repairs can be carried out to the fabric or fittings of a church belonging to the Church of England, permission has to be sought. This is given either in the form of a faculty (or licence) from the Chancellor, who is the judge in the Consistory Court of the Diocese, or, in the case of minor repair or re-decoration, a certificate from the Archdeacon.

It is the duty of the incumbent to make the necessary application, which must be accompanied by a specification with all explanatory plans and designs. Previous to the commencement of any such work, the architect engaged ought to satisfy himself that either the faculty (or licence) or certificate above referred to has been granted and to note whether any conditions have been included which would affect his work.

LAW CASES. *Bain v. Bircham and Co. Vendor and Purchaser. Dry Rot.* This was an action tried in the King's Bench Division on 19 December 1951 for damages for breach of duty, breach of contract and negligence against a firm of solicitors.

The plaintiff retained the defendant firm of solicitors to advise him in the purchase of a house. A structural report on the house, made by a firm of surveyors on the advice of a partner in the defendant firm, showed that there was a risk that dry rot might exist. The partner read the report over the telephone to the plaintiff's wife and, with the possibility of 'movement' of the premises in mind, told her that the report was 'all right', whereupon the plaintiff's wife instructed him to proceed with the purchase. A copy of the report was not sent to the plaintiff. After the plaintiff had purchased the house dry rot became active in the premises and extensive repairs were necessary.

In giving judgment, the Judge said that the partner had taken upon himself the burden of summing up the report. In doing so he had not been guilty of negligence but had given an honest opinion about a subject on which he was not an expert and about which he had made no promise that he had skilled knowledge. If he happened to give a wrong conclusion about what that particular document said he was not guilty of negligence. A cause of action had not been established.

Judgment was given for the defendants with costs.

Young v. Buckles. Architect's fees. Building Licence. This was an appeal from a judgment in the Liverpool County Court and was heard in the Court of Appeal on 15 January 1952.

A building licence under Defence Regulation 56A was obtained for work not costing more than £525, but more than that sum was spent. The architect claimed to be paid independently of that sum, as he said his fees were not included in the amount of the licence, and the County Court Judge had given judgment awarding the architect £48 10s.

For the appellant it was contended that the fees were included in the licence and that the payment of them would be illegal because it would bring the amount spent to more than that authorised by the licence.

Paragraph (4) of Regulation 56A is as follows:

'In computing the cost of an operation or of any work, regard shall be had to the value of any goods or services used for the purposes thereof notwithstanding that the provision thereof did not involve the expenditure of money solely or primarily for the purpose of that particular operation or work.'

For the appellant it was submitted that this paragraph required all services used in connection with the building operations to be included in computing the cost for the purposes of the licence, and the work of an architect or surveyor 'used' in carrying out the work must be considered 'services' within the meaning of the Regulation. Services could not be limited to manual work. For the respondent architect it was submitted that the paragraph covered only services actually used in carrying out the operation and was not intended to cover professional services. An architect's or surveyor's work was largely done before the licence was ever obtained, in surveying the site, drawing up plans and so forth.

The Master of the Rolls, in giving judgment, said that the words of paragraph (4) of the Defence Regulations were inapt to include professional fees, and did not affect the architect's claim. The Regulation said that, in computing the cost of any work, regard should be had to the value of any goods or services used for the purpose thereof, notwithstanding that the provision thereof did not involve the expenditure of money for the purpose of this particular work. The amount spent was £700, but at the date of the issue of the writ, which was the date which must be considered, the £525 (the amount of the building licence) had not been spent, and the architect's fees could then have been paid without that sum being exceeded. The claim, in his Lordship's opinion, was lawful and effective and the appeal must be dismissed. Lords Justices Jenkins and Hodson agreed, and the appeal was dismissed with costs. (THE ESTATES GAZETTE 19 January 1952.)

Ruback v. Braddock. War damage claim too late. This was a claim for damages against an architect tried in the King's Bench Division on 21 January 1952.

It was alleged that the architect advised the plaintiff that certain repairs to a house would be met by the War Damage Commission, but after completion of repairs it was found that no war damage claim had been made by a previous owner of the property. The plaintiff had to pay £247 to the builders in respect of the repairs.

The defendant maintained that he was instructed by the plaintiff that a war damage claim had been made by a previous occupier. He was entitled to rely on this instruction and did not owe any duty to the plaintiff to verify the claim. At that time, to submit specifications to the War Damage Commission was contrary to instructions where the proposed work did not exceed £250.

Giving judgment for the plaintiff for £123 and costs, the Judge said that the defendant examined the plaintiff's house and expressed the opinion that the War Damage Commission would pay for certain damage being made good. After repairs had been done the defendant asked the plaintiff for a form C.2. He received a blank form C.2, filled it in and sent it to the Commission. Their reply was that the claim was hopelessly out of date.

The plaintiff went to see the defendant, who wrote to the Regional Manager of the Commission stating that when he bought the property the plaintiff was informed by the vendor that a claim had been made. The plaintiff now admitted that that was untrue and that he said it to help his claim. His Lordship said this was a completely dishonest thing to do and something for which the plaintiff could not take the slightest possible credit. The Commission replied that they still could not consider the claim, with the result that the plaintiff had to bear the whole cost of the repairs.

The Judge continued that although he was not impressed by the plaintiff's evidence, it was clear that his claim must succeed to some extent. Defendant was in charge of the work and was instructed by the plaintiff to find out whether there was any war damage to the house and do whatever was necessary to prosecute a claim. The defendant's first duty, having ascertained there was war damage, was to ensure that notification should be made at the earliest possible moment. It was clear that, as a result of the defendant's breach of duty, a claim which might have been prosecuted with success had no chance at all.

His Lordship assessed the plaintiff's chance of succeeding in his claim in October 1946 at 50 per cent. The amount of repairs involved in the claim was £247. There would be judgment for £123 and costs. His Lordship added that, although there had been a finding of negligence, it was not one that could involve disgrace and was merely an unfortunate oversight. (THE ESTATES GAZETTE, 26 January 1952.)



Falaise—from an etching

THIS IS THE kind of exhibition that is all too seldom seen. It is also one to be enjoyed regardless of the nagging questions of comparison between the qualities of draughtsmanship of one generation and another. Nor should arguments about the influence of the camera be allowed to intervene. Drawing, not words, is the natural expression of the architect, and it is astonishing how rare this capacity has now

The Exhibition of Drawings

by W. H. Ansell, M.C., Past President

Held at the R.I.B.A. from 15 January to 9 February

Reviewed by Patrick Horsburgh [A]

become. Here, however, is a selection of almost a hundred and forty drawings, water-colours and etchings, some of English scenes, but most records of successive continental journeyings, which stand entirely on their own merits. At a time when novelty of expression is preferred to good draughtsmanship, the value of these quiet observations and their consistent presentation may not be fully appreciated.

Though they may be considered as conforming to their time rather than being singular or individual, that is not to suggest that they are without personal quality. Indeed the arrangement of the pictures and the inclusion of dates in the catalogue underline this quality by helping to trace their development. Only one of the etchings is dated, and it is unfortunate that these cannot also be considered chronologically with the others. These etchings are perhaps the least personal of the collection and make their appeal more upon academic standards than for interest of subject or treatment. The boot market, Verona, and the canal locks, Derby, are exceptions, while the small mezzotint of Richmond Bridge should not be missed.

Mr. Ansell is more concerned with line and tone than with colour, and most of the paintings shown are of early date. In the recent drawings colour has been used more

sparingly and, I think, with greater effect; those of Uzerche, for instance, are particularly attractive. There are in addition several departures from the normal range of media where emphasis is given by the use of coloured inks, which are no less successful, and the use of chalks in the tranquil corner at Albi. In many instances washes have been used to provide tonal values to supplement those of the pencil, and of these the most striking are undoubtedly the drawings of the cathedral and Cloth Hall at Ypres, 1916. Even though such scenes of destruction have since become commonplace, these records possess a particular power. They are drawn on a number of small pages taken from a pocket sketch book and pasted together, and again indicate something of the care and intensity of the artist's work. The cathedral ruins at Arras and the desolation of the ramparts at Ypres are earnestly recommended for study.

Very fortunately this is in no way a memorial exhibition in the personal sense, and we may look forward to an opportunity of seeing more of Mr. Ansell's comments on landscape and urban incidents. Unless, however, this exhibition is followed by others of architectural draughtsmanship, it may well prove to be a memorial to a tradition of expression that has been maintained for over a century and a half.

Correspondence

MR. ANSELL'S DRAWINGS

Sir,—Mr. Ansell took the trouble to write to you about some drawings of mine. May I return his kindly compliment? I wish it was not too late to draw the attention of other of his friends, and especially to students who take an interest in architecture, to the exhibition of his drawings, etchings and water-colours now on view at the R.I.B.A. The range and quality of his draughtsmanship is remarkable, and what pleasure it must have given him and those lucky enough to have seen it.

Yours faithfully,

W. CURTIS GREEN, R.A. [F]

'ARCHITECTURAL PRINCIPLES IN THE AGE OF HUMANISM'

Sir,—One gathers that your reviewer found Dr. Wittkower's book difficult, dull and unrewarding. He begins with an unsubtly disguised insult to Dr. Wittkower, includes a number of quite irrelevant quotations and

ends with the statement, 'A translation of his historical thesis into a much simpler exposition of the main theories, with clear diagrams, might attract our young architects momentarily from the pursuit of ungoverned experiments in engineering.'

Dr. Wittkower is regarded by the younger architects as the *only* art-historian working in England capable of describing and analysing buildings in spatial and plastic terms, and not in terms of derivations and dates; and this is no insular phenomenon, for Dr. Giedion at a lecture at the I.C.A. earlier in the year stated that during 1950 at seminars both in Zurich and at the M.I.T. the most discussed books of the year were *Le Modulor* and *The Architectural Principles of the Age of Humanism*, both concerned with proportion. Dr. Wittkower was furthermore the only representative from this country invited to the recent International Congress on Proportion at Milan when mathematicians, artists and architects met to discuss this vital subject.

It seems strange that the most important work on architecture published in England since the war (in 1949) can be reviewed in

a professional journal almost three years later by a person wholly ignorant of the state of the profession and apparently more than eager to alienate one of the few people outside the profession who see buildings as works of art and not as possible future literary projections of their own erudition. —Yours faithfully,

ALISON AND PETER SMITHSON [A/A]

Sir,—Mr. Butler ends his review in the *JOURNAL of Architectural Principles in the Age of Humanism* by Dr. Wittkower: '... his historical thesis ... might attract our young architects momentarily from the pursuit of ungoverned experiments in engineering'. Dr. Wittkower ends his book thus: 'The subject (proportion) is again very much alive in the minds of young architects today, and they may well evolve new and unexpected solutions to this ancient problem'.

Architectural Principles in the Age of Humanism is among those rare books which not only thoroughly examine a particular historical situation but also bring the material together in such a way that it becomes an active force in the present situation. Hence I cannot agree with Mr. Butler

when he says that this piece of learning is specialised. Classical aesthetics, which for so long have been a closed book to architects and scholars alike in this country, are only today coming to be seen in their historical perspective—as an essential ingredient of a European tradition which we inherit. The reaction begun by Hogarth in his *Analysis of Beauty* (1753) is indeed still strong; I suggest that it is for this reason that Mr. Butler finds Alberti's 'generation of ratios' 'almost a bore'. For many of our (younger) generation this application of number illuminates for a fleeting instant the immediate and, I speculate, the eternal quest for coherence and *rappor*t in our actions, and more specifically in our building.

In the past few years a sympathy towards this problem has been expressed directly by

the younger generation. *PLAN Magazine*, the journal of the Architectural Students Association, has published two articles dealing tentatively with the subject. In 1950 Le Corbusier published his researches into proportion (*Le Modulor*); it is a body of work rich in philosophical thought and of immediate, urgent technical significance. Little more than lip service has been paid to this profound thesis in this country. In 1951 an exhibition entitled *Studi Sulle Proporzioni* and a congress *De Divina Proportione* were held as part of the Ninth Triennale of Milan. Architects, artists, mathematicians, and historians attended the congress from Europe and America. The work was fully reported in European journals, even in the daily press of France and Italy, yet it has received scarcely any

attention in the press, architectural or otherwise, of this country.

I would like to end by quoting a paragraph from a contribution made by Dr. Wittkower during this congress: 'This examination of the purely historical (systems of proportion) can, I believe, give us a direction concerning our contemporary problems, the time of non-Euclidian geometry and of the fourth dimension. Our idea of time and space is, by necessity, different from that of past centuries, and there is no short cut to a new understanding of proportion. The discussions which will take place during the congress will aid us to see, perhaps, our problems in their new context'.—Yours faithfully,

JOHN VOELCKER
[Student]

Book Reviews

Walls and Wall Facings, by Denzil Nield (Architectural series.) 8½ in. 276 pp. incl. pls. Spon. 1949. 18s.

In any discussion of the state of building to-day, one of the topics which is sure to arise is the gap between what we know and what we do. Many reasons are advanced to account for this gap; one of the commonest is that much of the more recently gained knowledge has been published in forms not easily assimilated by those who should apply the knowledge. The cure, therefore, is an improvement in communications between the research worker, from whom most of the new knowledge comes, and the architect and builder who should be embodying that knowledge in their everyday practice.

Any book which aims at bridging this gap is welcome, and such a book is *Walls and Wall Facings*. Mr. Nield is well qualified for the job; a practising architect, with experience of teaching, he is abreast of the developments in the science of building and can relate them to current statutory requirements and methods in the building industry.

The first third of this book is devoted, under the title 'Theory', to an exposition of the functions of walls and the principles which should underlie their design; the remainder, under the title 'Practice', consists of sections on walls, loadbearing and infilling, of various kinds. These sections include consideration of the materials, the ways in which these are incorporated in constructions and the properties of the completed walls. A great deal of valuable information has been collected and incorporated which previously could only be obtained by reference to many different sources.

The writing of a book of this kind, if it is to be kept to a reasonable size, confronts the author with difficult problems of selection and balance. It will be generally agreed that Mr. Nield has solved these problems satisfactorily, though opinions may vary on some detailed aspects. Regrettably, there are some slips; for example, a confusion between reducing by 60 per cent and to 60

per cent has led to arithmetical mistakes on p. 28; and the transposition of 'former' and 'latter' is necessary on p. 50 for the correct explanation of the saturation coefficient.

This book will be a valuable introduction to its subject for students; few architects will not learn something from reading it, and it merits a place on the office reference shelf.

ANTHONY POTT [A]

Cornwall, by Nikolaus Pevsner. (The Buildings of England series, BE 1.) 7½ in. 251 pp. incl. double-pl. map + 64 pls. text illus. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books. 1951. 3s. 6d.

This is a book to be praised without reserve. The Introduction informs the traveller, briefly, of the quantity and the quality of building that he will encounter—'Cornwall possesses little of the highest aesthetic quality though much that is lovable and much that is moving. Nearly always, however, in analysing one's emotions, one will find that what is remembered is more the setting of architecture than architecture itself'. Later we find the proviso; 'It is true that at least three-quarters of the old churches of Cornwall belong to one of three or four set types down to such details as the profiles of piers, the mouldings of arches and the buttressing of towers'. That indicates the limitations of the Cornish builder.

The rest of the book consists of a map, notes on buildings in the places shown on that map (in alphabetical order), 64 pages of illustrations of structures from prehistoric Trethwey Quoit to Sir Edwin Lutyens's additions to Penheale, and a glossary.

The illustrations—churches, monuments, fountains, chapels, cottages, castles, houses—are extremely well chosen and beautifully produced. The notes are inevitably brief, but they tell the traveller what he will want to know about the date, origin and function of the building he encounters; and not only the building, but the fittings, furniture and plate which it contains. It is a book of reference rather than a guide-book, to be carried in the pocket to answer queries on the spot, rather than for consultation in the library before making an itinerary. Much of it is, inevitably, catalogue; and for lack of space, some things must be

omitted. 'The slate plates of Cornwall are *volkskunst*, whether they date from the *circa* 16 or *circa* 17 or *circa* 18. They form a Cornish speciality always delightful, but so ubiquitous that justice can not be done to them in a book such as this. Slate slabs in churchyards especially have been neglected.'

Nevertheless, the amount of material that has been included is remarkable; and though comment is condensed, the reader is often gladdened by the illuminating epithet which fits exactly the object described. Two instances must suffice. First two lines on Place at Fowey: 'It is of an ambitious, somewhat elephantine Walter Scottian romanticism'; and secondly, on the old post office at Tintagel: 'The most famous of Cornish stone cottages, low, dark, picturesque, with roofs like a cluster of hills and of a slate hue like elephant skin'.

T. S. ATTLEE [Ret. F]

Surveying and Levelling for Builders, by Noel Lees Reece. 8½ in. 268 pp. incl. viii incl. pls. text illus. Newnes. 1950. £1 15s.

By its title this book claims only to satisfy the needs of a particular part of the industry, and yet it can not be denied that its subject matter has a much wider appeal. The fact that the book has been written by an architect, and contains much that is useful to architects, makes it worthy of note. Even before the end of the second chapter there is little doubt left in the mind of the reader that Mr. Reece knows his subject thoroughly and has succeeded in condensing into the minimum number of pages the maximum amount of information on practical surveying and levelling.

Briefly, the subject has been dealt with in some thirteen chapters and an appendix. It appears that five aspects are covered, although the following divisions do not necessarily follow the chapter headings within the book. First, an introduction entitled 'Principles of Surveying' is mostly devoted to the mathematical background required for an understanding of the subject. Four figure mathematical tables are included in the appendix. Secondly, particulars are given of the types of instruments in general use for chain surveying, levelling and determining angles and bearings, together with the most detailed descriptions of how they are used in the

field. Thirdly, an analysis is made of a system for plotting in the office the data collected in the field. Fourthly, one chapter is devoted to 'setting out building works on the site', and another to 'the measurements of existing buildings'. Finally, examples of working method and work are given, with some notes on the National Certificate Examination syllabus for the subject of 'surveying and levelling'. The book is well illustrated by clear line drawings and half-tone illustrations.

The author evidently holds strong views regarding the usefulness and character of text-books for students, based upon his experience as an examiner for the Union of Educational Institutions on building surveying. This attitude of mind has been responsible for an extreme bias towards the practical side of the subject throughout the whole of his text. If, therefore, the intending reader is in search of the underlying principles, he must undoubtedly look elsewhere. But if he wants to know how to carry out the actual processes entailed in surveying and levelling, particularly when related to the examination syllabus of the National Certificate, this book certainly should be his first choice—and that may be the reason why it is rather dull.

HENRY ELDER [F]

Architectural Graphic Standards for architects, engineers, &c., by *Charles George Ramsey* and *Harold Reeve Sleeper*. 4th ed. 11½ in. × 9½ in. xv + (48) pp. + 566 pls. + endpaper. New York: John Wiley; Lond.: Chapman and Hall. 1951. £4. The most recent edition of this invaluable reference book appeared ten years ago. It has now been largely re-written, a vast number of new plates have been added, and almost all—there are now 566—have been revised. The index contains 11,000 entries, a monument in itself to the conscientious cross-referencing of the authors, and the scope of the work is now majestic. The aim is to give 'architects, builders, draftsmen, civil engineers and others interested in building, the standards, facts and data they need to deal with every type and every phase of building'. Well, it's all here from foundations to furniture, and if the volume is designed for American users, most of the contents are equally applicable to British practice. Even the dimensions of a cricket pitch are included, correctly too.

J. C. P.

The Story of Durham Cathedral, by *G. H. Cook*. 8½ in. 16 pp. + (41) pls. text illus. Phoenix House. 1951. 5s.

The Portrait of Durham Cathedral, by *G. H. Cook*, which appeared in 1948, was a volume in one of the three cathedral series recently initiated, as outlined in an earlier review (*JOURNAL*, June 1951, p. 331). Now, three years after, it has seemed good to the publishers to produce a cheaper version in smaller format, but conveying much the same kind of information. The price is 5s. as against 12s. 6d., there are about two-thirds the number of pages and of illustrations (though printed on a

larger number of plates), and the folding plan survives as an endpaper; only the explanatory vault diagrams have nearly all gone. The text includes a brief suggested itinerary, the internal dimensions, and a history, in which the buildings are described as they occur. The book should be helpful to many people, and one hopes others in the same format will follow.

H. V. M. R.

Structural Theory and Design, by *J. McHardy Young*. 2 vols. 9½ in. text diags. Crosby Lockwood. 1950-51. £1 5s. each. This work, primarily intended for engineering students and young engineers, is divided into two volumes. The first (published a year earlier) covers the more elementary aspects of the subject, while the second deals with advanced theory and design. The architect will find both useful for reference purposes and will appreciate their clear layout and pleasant appearance—qualities all too rare among technical books, for which author and publisher deserve congratulation.

A History of Religious Architecture, by *Ernest Short*. 3rd ed. 8½ in. (iv) + xxi + 306 pp. incl. pls. + pls. text illus. Eyre and Spottiswoode. 1951. £1 10s.

First published in 1925 under the title of *The House of God*, this book reviews in less than 300 pages the whole history of religious building throughout the world from primitive shrines to Christian churches of the present day. Although inevitably superficial, it provides a good general background, adequately illustrated, for the not-too-critical layman. The latest edition, however, does not seem to have been as thoroughly revised as the publishers would have us believe. For instance, it is annoying to find the author's comments on church building since 1900 squeezed into a chapter on religious architecture in the 19th century, and the librarian is already paying a heavy penalty for the absurd misinformation at the top of page 295, which is wholly inaccurate and eighteen years out of date.

J. C. P.

New Kingdom Art in Ancient Egypt . . . 1590 to 1315 B.C., by *Cyril Aldred*. (Chapters in art series.) 7½ in. vi + 98 pp. incl. map + pls. Tiranti. 1951. 15s.

Perhaps because of the period of which this book treats, it seems bound to have a wider appeal than either of the two previous volumes in the set of three by the same author devoted to the art of ancient Egypt. It treats of the achievements of the artists of the eighteenth dynasty, which, including as it does the period of the rise and climax of the 'Dynastic style, leads on to the fascinating interlude of the time of Akhenaten, with its new orientation of religious thought and therefore of art motives, and the remarkable restoration of traditional beliefs under the better known Tut-ankh-Amen.

It thus deals with the golden age of Egyptian art, and we are able to contrast the highest achievement of the Theban

period with the completely different *genre* and naturalistic subjects of the new age, when the king puts off his divinity and becomes almost as other men, and the art-products follow by forsaking formality and stylism to become almost naturalistic.

The admirable illustrations, 174 in number, which accompany the crisp, critical text, are fully representative of this period of prolific production; and the annotations which precede them enable the merest tyro to see what the author is driving at when he seeks, in a way not previously attempted, to relate New Kingdom art and its styles to the complex and changing background of thought and culture which characterises the Amarna age.

C. G. E. B.

Directory of Building Research and Development Organisations in Europe. *United Nations*. 9 in. 114 pp. H.M.S.O. 1951. 5s. The directory lists government-sponsored organisations already set up in some European countries to co-ordinate building research, as well as specialised organisations concerned with specific aspects of research. Twenty-three international organisations with a direct interest in certain branches of building research are also included.

Estimating for Building and Civil Engineering Works, &c., by *Spence Geddes*. 9½ in. 472 incl. x pp. Newnes. 1951. £3 3s.

The purpose of this book is to provide in one volume a really comprehensive and up-to-date source of reference on the subject of estimating, simple to use and suitable for both the professional and practical sides of the building industry. Full data is given for work carried out by modern mechanical plant as well as manually, in all cases when both methods are applicable. Trade sections are arranged alphabetically and there is a very detailed index.

The Sanitary Inspector's Handbook &c., by *Henry H. Clay*. 7th ed. 8½ in. xxii + 565 pp. Lewis. 1950. £1 5s.

A thoroughly revised new edition of a reference book familiar and useful to all concerned with public health administration, whether professionally or indirectly.

Highways in Our National Life. A Symposium, edited by *Jean Labatut*, and *Wheaton J. Lane*. (Princeton Univ.: Bureau of Urban Research.) 9½ in. xvi + 506 pp. + pls. text maps and diags. Princeton, U.S.: U.P.; Lond.: O.U.P. 1950. £2 2s.

It is a far cry from the rolling prose of Mr. Hilaire Belloc to technical descriptions of controlled-access expressway construction in the U.S.A. Yet this book, which is a symposium under the editorial sponsorship of the Bureau of Urban Research, Princeton University, encircles the earth and touches on achievements of civilisation even more diverse than these. Nine of the 45 essays on *The Road* are historical (and incidentally an excellent one on the Indian Trail, by Dr. Herbert Spinden, is described in the Introduction as 'scholarly but most readable'). The rest are put under the heading

Analytical, and they approach the subject from the point of view of the sociologist, the economist, the traffic engineer, the policeman and the lawyer.

Perhaps it is symptomatic of the increasing degree of specialisation in road design and traffic control that almost the only relationship which is not discussed in this symposium is that between roads and architectural design. Four hundred years ago architects were re-discovering the value of the street as a component of the ideal town plans of the Renaissance. Today, although streets and buildings are living less and less happily together, it is still partly an architectural problem to determine what should border, face, or open on to traffic lanes. Dr. Homer Hoyt, in his chapter on 'The Influence of Highways on the Structure and Growth of Cities', does discuss the effect of streets on buildings and of buildings on streets, but mainly in terms of urban land values. And, in the long view, this divorce between architecture and traffic engineering may be justified. Certainly, with greater vehicle speeds and even larger urban concentrations, there is less and less to be gained by thinking of both in purely aesthetic terms. Yet, except in underground railways, both driver and passenger observe while they travel. Townscape, just as much as landscape, conditions the highway.

This being so, one can not help wishing, as one turns the pages of this large and handsomely illustrated volume, that the more functional expressways and traffic intersections could be free of buildings altogether. An aerial photograph of a large traffic circle at Freehold, New Jersey, for example, shows the circle as magnificent in the way it smoothly coils across the countryside. It is only when one examines the scale and layout of the farms and cottages and factories in its vicinity that the urban element in the picture is seen to be incoherent. Just as ribbon development in a town impairs the efficiency of a road, so may a large-scale landscape break up the working routine of country life. The answer seems to lie in the careful classification of traffic and in more effective segregation of the faster forms of it. And this is a costly business.

English readers will find a chapter on the history of the modern highway in England by Sir Alker Tripp, and an extremely good article on the Roman highway system by the late M. P. Charlesworth. Nearly all the remainder are by American contributors—some of whom know their material and can write about it well, others taking refuge in technicalities and communicating nothing but facts: so that the final chapter by Mr. Jean Labatut, entitled 'Summation', makes a fair assessment of the book in saying that its most important result is to bring out the value of research into 'the general problem of proportion between the rapid increase of motor vehicle transportation and the relatively slow development of the motorway system'. W. G. HOLFORD [F]

Industry and Prudence. A Plan for Accrington. Prepared by J. S. Allen and R. H. Mattocks. (Accrington, borough.) 10 in. xiv+186 pp.+pls. text illus. Accrington. 1950. £1 10s.

This report is a balanced statement of the facts concerning a north country industrial town, and its especial importance lies in the exposition of circumstances which are common to many others. Accrington is a small town, a typical child of the 19th century, and the problems which confront it are here crystallised as the essence of large, national issues applicable to all similar communities.

Perhaps the most important point which this study re-emphasises is the fact that the physical planner has to work on assumptions which are too tenuous. It is axiomatic today that we no longer accept the free play of economic expedient and yet, as the authors say, the planner has to make his plans 'in the absence of a clear-cut and consistent national and even international economic policy'. This questions the validity of many assumptions forced upon the planner, the most vital one being that of population figures. For instance, since the 15th century a few hundred villages have disappeared from the English scene and at the present time a certain recession in the number of towns might well be contemplated. This possibility seems to apply most aptly to towns with shallow roots in a temporary phase of industrial expansion. As stated in the preamble, 'from the physical as well as the economic and social point of view the 19th century town was becoming outmoded' (i.e., between the wars). Thus the continued existence of a town such as Accrington can legitimately be questioned.

There is, however, the opposite point of view, and a great merit of this work is that it recognises the homogeneity and strength of character of the industrial community. These are assets which should not be destroyed or allowed to evaporate, and pertinent comment is made on the birth *in vacuo* of many new towns. From this standpoint, therefore, Accrington might reasonably prove to be the potential nucleus for a much expanded community.

Following upon such a broad approach indicating these two possible extremes, the assumption of a static population of 38,000 seems to have been made with too great an equanimity. In the case of Accrington 500 additional acres are called for to rehouse a part of this population and, though existing built areas may be inadequate by modern standards, continued land consumption on this scale should not seem inevitable.

It is stated that Accrington has one shop to every 38 people—admitted by the authors as a high average compared with many other Lancashire towns, where the figure varies between one to 100 and one to 120. This unusual proportion might have merited a fuller explanation and a firmer indication for the future. With this exception, the development of the central area is treated comprehensively and with a fine appreciation of civic values. Indeed, as one might expect, the future form and character of central Accrington is both

fully conceived and expressed—evidence of the special contribution to be made by the architect. A. ARSCHAVIR [4]

A Critical Review of Le Corbusier. Leitura critica, &c. For the exhibition, &c. By P. M. Bardi. (São Paulo, Brazil: Museu de Arte.) 9½ in. [69] (71-2) pp. incl. pls. text illus. São Paulo: Habitat Editora. [1950.] Approx. 16s.

This book was published in connection with the opening of an exhibition of Le Corbusier's work—entitled 'The New World of Space'—at the Museum of Art, São Paulo, Brazil, in 1950. The occasion was doubly suitable, for not only has Le Corbusier, more than any other single personality, influenced the development of the architecture of our time, but the effect of his principles can be seen in practically every modern building of importance erected in Brazil during recent years.

It has been said that Le Corbusier is a designer rather than a builder, and that his main achievement is the re-establishment of the truth that there can only be architecture when the main elements of building are assembled together into a statement of pure form. To accomplish this the structure must be freed. When the problems of structure are conquered it is but a short step to the consideration of the architect as the master town-planner, the co-ordinator of a team of specialists building a social structure more closely related to contemporary life.

The author's intention is to draw a comprehensive picture of the development of Le Corbusier's philosophy along these lines and to assess his influence on contemporary architecture. A series of quotations from his published works—particularly *Urbanisme*—are set out and discussed so as to drive home the point that Le Corbusier's main achievement has been the clarification of the fundamental issues facing architects.

But most of the value of this book is obscured by the very poor translation, evidently a literal rendering of the original Portuguese. With its new series of publications, of which this is one, the São Paulo Museum of Art is undertaking a complementary service to that already performed by the Museum of Modern Art, New York. It will remain an inadequate service until the publishers ensure that their books are more expertly edited.

ARTHUR M. FOYLE [4]

Christopher Wren, by Martin S. Briggs. 7½ in. 144 pp. + (7) pls. text illus. Falcon Educational Books. 1951. 6s.

In these days a book that gives the younger generation an idea of the lives and work of the eminent masters of the past is highly welcome, and in this little volume Mr. Martin Briggs has condensed the story of England's greatest architect without omitting details which older readers would naturally expect. The author throws new light on Wren's schooldays and his debt to his gifted brother-in-law, and examines

carefully the architect's early scientific work. He takes us to Wadham College in the year 1649, and in simple but interesting language tells the story of the university life of this amazing man, stressing the fact that in those days the study of science and the arts was balanced. We see the young Wren developing a full and varied character.

A whole chapter is rightly devoted to the design of St. Paul's, and ends with a logical defence of the final achievement. The great skill and care for humanity that Wren exercised in the design of his city churches, many of them on difficult sites, is emphasised, and the reason for the beauty of the craftsmanship is given.

The author, backed by strong evidence, sifts very carefully the case for and against many buildings attributed to Wren. We are left uninformed, however, of Mr. Briggs's opinion of the Blue Coat School, Westminster, and no mention is made of the alcove in Kensington Gardens. Disappointingly, the vexed question of the William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Virginia, is not discussed.

An excellent chapter is devoted to Wren's home life, and new information as to where he died is interesting.

The book is not too technical, and will prove a good popular introduction; the dates of events are clearly stated. Kneller's well-known portrait of Wren is on the book jacket, and the illustrations include six pen-and-ink drawings by the author. The volume is well printed and produced, and has a useful index. Mr. Briggs has achieved his aim, and this work should be in every school library, and will be particularly useful to the topographical historian. It is a most readable book.

PHILIP S. HUDSON [A]

The Story of Exhibitions, by *Kenneth W. Luckhurst*. 9½ in. 224 pp. + pls. Studio Pubs. 1951. £1 10s.

This excellent book has appeared at a most appropriate time: it tells the story of the development of exhibitions from early times to recent post-war exhibitions, including a few notes and illustrations on the 1951 Festival, which it is difficult to believe is already history. When we have been enjoying such an excess of exhibitions it is refreshing to look back and see how the Festival exhibitions have compared with previous great exhibitions. Not least among the virtues of this book is that the scope of its historical review should be an antidote to a tendency, now discernible, for stereotyping display design. Fittingly, the author closes his story on a note of interrogation, for the last chapter discusses 'Whither exhibitions?'

Mr. Luckhurst has not attempted to present a controversial analysis or offer a philosophy of exhibitions—these have yet to be written—but he provides a most valuable and straightforward history of their evolution and technique, ranging from primitive displays, trade fairs of the middle ages, the beginning of the first public exhibitions of art and the Royal



R.I.B.A. Examination in Professional Practice and Practical Experience

THE COUNCIL at their meeting on 5 February received the report of the Board of Architectural Education that it had been decided not to set up any machinery for dealing with appeals, and that the regulations as announced will have effect.

The Council have approved the action taken by the Board. The Council have also given authority for the issue of the following statement setting out in general terms the considerations upon which they have based their decision.

A tribunal of appeal to deal with hardship cases has not been set up because the Council are satisfied that such a scheme, although simple arrangements had actually been formulated, could not have been made to work fairly and would not have met the complaint made by some students that the new regulations had been brought into operation without warning to those

entering upon courses in Schools of Architecture.

In view of the strong feeling in the profession and the recommendations contained in the reports of the Working Party on Building Operations and the Anglo-American Productivity Team that at least twelve months' practical experience should be obtained before the granting of Associateship, the Council have decided that it would have been wrong in the interests of the community in general, and of the profession and students in particular, to postpone the operation of the scheme, which was announced as long ago as October 1949.

The Council in reaching their decision took account of the special representations made to them by bodies of students and on behalf of the students by individual members of the Council.

Academy exhibitions. As a prelude to his main theme, however, these first eight chapters might have been compressed with advantage. It is only when the story reaches The Great Exhibition of 1851 and describes the amazing organisation behind this and the other great international exhibitions of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries that it becomes enthralling reading—a tale of courage, foresight and bold endeavour, with some remarkable results.

Great exhibitions have often been the butt of sceptics who little realise the immense influence for good inherent in the very nature of an exhibition—its transitoriness. The 1851 exhibition for Britain had an almost incalculable prestige value, while permanent material good resulted from the Flushing Meadow Park for the New York World Fair of 1939. At the moment we are too near the event, but later it will be extremely interesting to see whether the '51 nation-wide display in the form of a series of relatively small official exhibitions, together with many local activities, will have had as much influence on public taste as the single great exhibitions of the past with their international flavour.

NORAH R. GLOVER [A]

The Future of Local Government, by *Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve*. 8½ in. (ii) + 22 pp. Athlone Press. 1951. 2s.

A lecture delivered before the University of London on 6 February 1951.

Towards a Future Cornwall. *Cornwall, county*. (H. W. J. Heck, County Planning Officer.) ob. 8½ in. × 11 in. (v) + 38 pp. + 2 folding maps. Truro. 1950. 2s. 6d.

This is an interim report by the County

Planning Officer, outlining the main considerations to be taken into account in the development plan now in course of preparation. The comments of the public are invited and the simple manner of presentation, clear maps and sensible illustrations should encourage wide interest in the Planning Committee's views.

The Future of Church Building, by *A. B. Knapp-Fisher*. (Incorporated Church Building Society.) 8½ in. 8 pp. + 4 pls. Lond. 1951. 1s. 6d.

This pamphlet explains how it is possible to provide churches of good design and durable materials within present-day limits of cost. It illustrates several fine recent examples.

H. V. M. R.

Development Plans Explained, by *B. J. Collins*. (Central Office of Information for Ministry of Housing and Local Government.) 9½ in. 44 pp. + 9 pls., 1 folding. H.M.S.O. 1951. 2s.

This book explains in simple civilised English 'why development plans are necessary and what they will look like. The views expressed are the author's own' and very sensible they seem, but a great deal of credit must go to the Ministry for sponsoring such a human and useful publication.

Building Quantities, by *James H. Anderson*. 2nd ed. 8½ in. (i) + 206 (incl. vi) pp. text illus. Arnold. 1951. 10s. 6d.

This is a new edition of a book, first published in 1946, which is mainly intended for students in quantity surveying in the early stages of their training. The author was formerly Head of the Building and Architectural Department of Woolwich Polytechnic.

Notes and Notices

NOTICES

Fifth General Meeting, Tuesday 4 March 1952 at 6 p.m.

The Fifth General Meeting of the Session 1951-52 will be held on Tuesday 4 March 1952 at 6 p.m. for the following purposes:

To read the minutes of the Fourth General Meeting held on 5 February 1952; formally to admit new members attending for the first time since their election.

Professor Sir Patrick Abercrombie, M.A. (L'pool.), D. Lit. (Lond.), F.S.A., M.T.P.I. [F], to read a paper on 'Twenty Years After'.

(Light refreshments will be provided before the meeting.)

Session 1951-1952. Minutes IV

At the Fourth General Meeting of the Session, 1951-1952, held on Tuesday 5 February 1952 at 6 p.m.

Mr. A. Graham Henderson, A.R.S.A., President, in the chair.

The meeting was attended by about 230 Members and Guests.

The Minutes of the Third General Meeting held on Tuesday 8 January 1952 having been published in the JOURNAL were taken as read, confirmed and signed as correct.

Mr. Robert H. Matthew, C.B.E. [A], Architect to the London County Council, delivered an Address to architectural students, and Mr. D. H. McMorran [F] read his review of the work submitted for the Prizes and Studentships 1952.

On the motion of Sir John Maud, K.C.B., C.B.E., Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Education, seconded by Dr. T. J. Drakeley, Principal of the Northern Polytechnic, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Matthew and Mr. McMorran by acclamation, and was briefly responded to by them.

The presentation of prizes was then made by the President in accordance with the Council's award.

The proceedings closed at 8.2 p.m.

Lecture, Tuesday 18 March 1952 at 6 p.m.

On Tuesday 18 March 1952 at 6 p.m. Mr. J. L. Martin, M.A., Ph.D. [F], will read a paper on 'Some Scientific Aspects of the Design of the Royal Festival Hall'.

(Light refreshments will be provided before the meeting.)

R.I.B.A. Dinner, Thursday 20 March 1952

Arrangements are being completed for the R.I.B.A. Dinner, which will be held at Grosvenor House on Thursday 20 March. Members who intend to be present should send in their applications, accompanied by the appropriate remittance, at the earliest possible moment, and in any case not later than 3 March. The tickets are 32s. 6d. each, exclusive of wines and cigars. The number of guests allowed to each member is not limited. Evening dress will be worn.

R.I.B.A. Reception, Friday 23 May 1952

The R.I.B.A. Annual Reception will be on Friday 23 May 1952 from 8.15 p.m. to midnight. The President and Mrs. Henderson will receive the guests in the Henry Florence Hall from 8.15 p.m. to 9 p.m., and there will be dancing from 9 p.m. until midnight.

Tickets are 15s. each, and applications accompanied by the necessary remittance should be made to the Secretary, R.I.B.A. Payment must be made by crossed cheque, money or postal order. Evening dress will be worn.

R.I.B.A. Intermediate and Final Examinations

At their meeting on 8 January 1952 the Council approved an increase of the examination fee for relegated candidates from 10s. 6d. to 1 guinea per subject.

Any candidate already relegated who has already made application to sit again and has sent his fee at the old rate will not be required to pay the difference. All other candidates relegated, whether prior to 1 January or subsequently, will be required to pay the new fee.

British Architects' Conference 1952

The British Architects' Conference this year will be held in Edinburgh from 25 to 28 June at the invitation of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland.

In view of the great demand on hotel accommodation in Edinburgh, members who intend to be present at the Conference should make their reservations at the earliest possible moment and in any case not later than 29 February. The bookings must be made through the Secretary, R.I.A.S., 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, 1, and members should communicate with him, giving details and the hotel at which they desire to stay, together with second and third preferences.

The Conference Committee have arranged provisional bookings as shown in the table on this page.

The Formal Admission of New Members at General Meetings

It may be useful to describe the procedure for the formal admission of new members at General Meetings. New members will be asked to notify the Secretary R.I.B.A. beforehand of the date of the General Meeting at which they desire to be introduced and a printed postcard will be sent to each newly elected member for this purpose. On arrival at the R.I.B.A. new members must notify the office of their presence and will then take their places in the seats specially numbered and reserved for their use. On being asked to present themselves for formal admission, the new members will file out in turn into the left-hand aisle and after shaking hands with the Chairman will return to their seats by way of the centre aisle.

British Architects' Conference, Edinburgh, 25 to 28 June. Hotel accommodation provisionally booked

HOTELS	ROOMS			TARIFF	
	Double beds	Twin beds	Single beds	Bed and breakfast (each)	Bed, breakfast and dinner (each)
(a) Braid Hills Hotel	2	—	4	—	32/6
(b) Bruntfield Hotel	5	10	10	21/-	30/-
Caledonian Hotel	5	5	10	35/-	—
do. with private bathrooms	5	—	—	42/6	—
Cockburn Hotel	4	4	8	17/6	26/-
Dean Hotel	2	5	2	17/6	25/-
(c) Green's Hotel	2	10	4	17/6	—
(d) Iona Private Hotel	1	4	3	20/-	26/-
Maitland Hotel	6	4	2	—	31/-
North British Hotel	20	20	20	28/6	—
Pirie's Hotel	4	8	1	12/6	17/6
Queen's Hotel	—	4	2	21/-	27/-
Roxburghe Hotel	—	6	4	23/6	31/-
Royal British Hotel	5	—	—	21/-	—
Royal Circus Hotel	—	8	—	15/6	20/6
Rutland Hotel	1	5	1	18/6	24/-
St. Andrew Hotel	6	6	3	18/-	—

NOTE:

- (1) It will be appreciated that the foregoing prices are minimum prices, which may be increased by the time of the Conference.
- (2) All these hotels are within ten minutes, either walking or tramcar, from the Conference Headquarters, with the exception of (a) which is 20 minutes by tramcar, (b), (c) and (d) which are 15 minutes by tramcar.
- (3) Members desiring to take up rooms are requested to communicate with the Secretary, Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland, 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, 1, as soon as possible, indicating which hotel they desire, with second and third preferences.

Formal admission will take place at all the Ordinary General Meetings with the exception of the following:

1 April 1952: Presentation of Royal Gold Medal.

Building Surveying Examination

The R.I.B.A. Examination qualifying for candidature as Building Surveyor under local authorities will be held at the R.I.B.A. on 23, 24 and 25 April 1952.

Applications for admission to the examination must be made not later than 27 February on the prescribed form to be obtained from the Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Election Void

Under the provisions of Bye-law 17, the following election has been declared void:

AS ASSOCIATE

Mr. Trevor de Pont Davies.

BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

R.I.B.A. Intermediate Design Prize and Victory Scholarship Competitions, 1952

The attention of intending competitors is called to the fact that the closing date for the submission of forms of application for the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Design Prize is 20 March 1952.

The R.I.B.A. Intermediate Design Prize, a certificate and the sum of £100, for the study of contemporary architecture in Europe, is confined to Probationers and elected Students of the R.I.B.A. and elected Students of Dominion Allied Societies who have passed the R.I.B.A. Intermediate or equivalent examination, or produce certificates from members of the R.I.B.A. to the effect that they have reached the required standard. Students who have passed the R.I.B.A. Final or equivalent examination or who will have passed the R.I.B.A. Final or equivalent examination at the time of the enrolment competition are not eligible to compete.

Under the arrangements for the competition only one enrolment competition will be held. This will take place in London and at non-Metropolitan centres on Wednesday 7 May 1952.

The Victory Scholarship and the sum of £120 is confined to members of the R.I.B.A. and of

the Allied Societies overseas and elected Students of the R.I.B.A. and of the Allied Societies overseas, who have passed the R.I.B.A. Final or equivalent examination or who have produced certificates from members of the R.I.B.A. to the effect that they have reached the required standard. With regard to the R.I.B.A. Final or equivalent examination, Students need not have passed the Professional Practice Examination to be taken after 12 months' practical experience.

The entrance competition for the Victory Scholarship will be held on the same day as that for the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Design Prize, i.e. Wednesday 7 May 1952. The closing date for the submission of forms of application is 24 March 1952.

Forms of application for admission to the competitions may be obtained at the R.I.B.A.

The R.I.B.A. Final Examination, November-December 1951

The R.I.B.A. Final Examination was held in London, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle, Edinburgh and Belfast from 28 November to 7 December 1951.

Of the 449 candidates examined, 167 passed as follows:

Passed Whole Examination	74
Passed Whole Examination, subject to approval of Thesis	46
Passed Part 1 only	47
	167

282 candidates were relegated.

The successful candidates are as follows:

Whole Examination

Anderson, Alan J.	Fryman, John G.
*Anderson, Basil J. R.	(Distinction in Andrzejczek, T. Thesis)
Aylwin, Jill M. (Miss)	Green, Geoffrey
Bayley, Ian L.	Grove, David T.
Barnes, Alan W.	*Guaschi, Eric J.
Bates, Tatnai	Hale, Kenneth
*Beioley, Leonard	Hargreaves, Robert D.
Bell, Dennis W.	*Harper, Alan S.
*Biggs, Dennis G.	*Harrison, Michael
Bodker, Geoffrey C.	J. E.
Britton, George M.	Haynes, Geoffrey H.
Broadbridge, Bernard M.	*Haynes, Robert I. E.
Brown, Patrick	Hayward, John H.
*Buck, John A.	Hewanicki, Adam
*Bull, John A.	Hill, Derek B.
Calderhead, James C.	*Hogg, Murray A.
Carrick, Irma A.	Holgate, Kenneth H.
(Miss)	*Hutchings, Victor J.
Chandler, Arthur S.	Inman, John K.
Clibbon, Sheila C.	Jackson, George W.
(Miss)	*Jameison, David L. E.
Clothier, Leonard E.	*Kelsey, Peter G.
Coble, Anthony P. M.	*Kirby, Clifford R.
Court, Wilfred R.	Lamb, Muriel E.
Cox, Stanley H.	(Mrs.)
Craymer, Peter P.	Lemar, Peter A.
*Dallow, John G.	*Levett, Vivian
Davies, Gerald A.	Lloyd, Donald
Dawbarn, Denzil M.	Logan, Eric F.
De Kretser, Ronald G. K.	*Lound, Fred
*Drew, Geoffrey L.	*Luder, Harold O.
*Dumpress, Philip W.	*McConnell, Gavin H.
East, Barrymore W.	Mather, John V.
Eckersall, Leslie	Mawson, David
Elliott, Eric J.	*Meade, Patrick V.
*Farthing, Leslie W.	Medhurst, Desmond F.
Fennell, Douglas	Milton, Michael S.
Ford, Frederick E.	*Mobbsy, Keith S.
(Distinction in Thesis)	*Mundell, George H.
	Nash, Percy G.
	*Newman, John H.

Ogden, Charles D.	Stevens, Donald W.
(Distinction in Thesis)	*Stewart, Ian S.
Owtram, Christopher R. D.	*Stinson, William
*Parry, Edward C.	Stride, Barton E.
*Pickard, Malcolm S.	Stride, Raymond T.
Plastow, Norman F.	*Stringer, Peter H.
*Pollard, Arthur F.	Strowler, Kenneth J. A.
Pool, Victor H.	*Sursham, Anthony E. H.
*Poole, Leonard E. J.	Taylor, Basil H.
Powell, Herbert A.	Taylor, Dorothy M.
Power, Alfred D.	(Miss)
Power, Edmund B.	*Taylor, Edgar G.
Rice, Maurice E.	Taylor, Ronald F.
*Ritter, John A.	*Thompson, Owen E.
*Roddick, Dennis M. C.	Thomson, James B.
Rokseth, Priscilla (Mrs.)	*Tippins, Louis O.
(Distinction in Thesis)	Turnbull, James A.
Saunders, Frank H.	*Waite, Desmond K.
Scaife, John	*Wardell, George D.
Scott, David C.	Ware, John C.
Shinn, Clive E.	Watts, Edward M.
*Spence, Gordon A. G.	*White, Leonard G.
*Stanford, Alec A.	*Whitley, Robert J.
*Staughton, Ronald	Whitworth, Martin R.
	(Distinction in Thesis)
	*Subject to approval of Thesis.

Part 1 Only

Allen, Rodney J.	Lancashire, Raymond V.
Bayley, Alan C.	Leigh, John
Bottomley, Derek S.	Lohman, Jerzy
Buchwald, Lucjan	Mawson, Charles L.
Caffry, Charles W.	Morris, Kenneth
Chard, Austin R.	Moss, Michael F. H.
Chellis, Raymond V.	Mulchinock, Michael C. G.
Crick, Thomas	Phillips, Ronald
Crofts, Vernon W.	Przystal, Bohdan
Dalby, Michael S.	Pytel, Zygmunt
Ellison, Eric D.	Richman, Irene J.
Golding, Philip A.	(Miss)
Good, Robert	Rohozinski, Stefan
Hay, Geoffrey D.	Ross, Alan
Herse, A.	Small, Donald C.
Heyward, Harold	Sutcliffe, Ernest E.
Hindson, Denis	Szulman, W.
Hobbis, Carl E.	Szymanski, M.
Jackson, Robert B.	Towns, Ann M. L. H.
Jarzbek, Jan	(Miss)
Jenner, Gordon J.	Warren, J. C. C.
Jones-Fleming, Elizabeth M. (Mrs.)	Williams, Derek G.
Kind, Alan O.	Wilson, Andrew
Kopernik-Steckel, K.	Wright, Peter B.
Kowalewski, Racibor	

The Special Final Examination, November-December 1951

The Special Final Examination was held in London, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle, Edinburgh and Belfast from 28 November to 7 December 1951.

Of the 348 candidates examined, 97 passed (13 in Part 1 only, 4 in Part 2 only).

251 candidates were relegated.

The successful candidates are as follows:

Whole Examination

Adlam, Thomas E. R.	Chapman, Francis A.
Arnold, Donald J.	Chapman, Laurence R.
Attridge, Ralph	Chilcott, Kenneth
Barnes, Keith	Cooper, Douglas J.
Bassi, Eric N.	De'ath, Stanley F.
Beilby, Leslie G.	Deeley, Denis S.
Belfer, Sidney L.	Down, Geoffrey L.
Brimley, Leonard W.	Dunsby, Norman J. S.
Burnett, Alan J.	Edwards, Norman H.
Carn, Ronald E.	Fearey, Noel R.
Carron, Samuel	

Fletcher, Alan G.	Morgan, Alwyn
Ford, John F.	Morgan, William G.
Fraser, Jack W.	Morling, William
Freeman, Geoffrey E.	Moyes, Andrew
Gibbs, Kenneth G.	Myers, Leslie B.
Gold, Francis G.	Packer, Denis C.
Grindal, John W.	Philpott, William C.
Halford, John E. G.	Pope, John L.
Hall, Thomas	Pottie, Thomas H.
Hanson, John	Purslow, George E.
Hart, George D.	Radway, Reginald E.
Hazelwood, Valentine H.	Reichwald, George W.
Henley, Robert H.	Sanger, Nelson J.
Hollis, Richard G.	Sansome, Lionel E.
Holt, Colin	Skinner, Frederick H.
Hunter, James C.	Smart, Colin B.
Ithier, Jean R. F.	Strange, Brian H.
Jardine, William	Sturton, Walter L.
Jeffrey, Robert	Taylor, Eric J.
Johnston, Richard D.	Thresher, Ronald N.
Key, Frederick A.	Tomlinson, James B.
King, George J.	Trevor, Victor R.
Krejcir, Stanislav	Wallis, Albert E.
Lyons, Richard F.	Ward, Cecil G. F.
Macdonald, Harry H.	Williams, Francis A.
Maggis, R. P.	Williams, Reginald V.
Martin, Wilfred	Wilson, John H. A.
Maynard, Darell S.	Wootton, Joseph S.
Mealing, Dennis G.	Zentner, Charlotte
Miller, Ernest J.	(Miss)

Part 1 Only

Adams, Archibald A. W.	Hall, Charles F.
Adler, Hans E.	Isted, Gordon A. K.
Andrews, Desmond G.	Jeffries, Denis W.
Arch, Dennis A.	McLeod, Donald A. G.
Bieloszejew, Mikolaj	Rackham, Vivian L.
Carter, Charles	Williams, William J. T.
Dewar, David	

Part 2 Only

Combe, John R.	Parry, Gilbert H.
Davies, Samuel A.	Taylor, Robert E. P.

The following candidates have also passed the Special Final Examination:

Cook, Arthur B.	Peck, S. F.
Fox, Jack R.	Richardson, Norman
Martin, R. J.	

The R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination, November-December 1951

The R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination was held in London, Plymouth, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle, Edinburgh and Belfast from 9 to 15 November 1951. Of the 837 candidates examined, 284 passed and 553 were relegated. The successful candidates are as follows:

Allcott, Peter J.	Barden, Kenneth
Allen, Adrian R.	Barritt, C. M. H.
Allen, Robert J.	Barton, James R.
Anderson, Derrick A.	Baxter, Walter J.
Andrychowska, Irma	Beale, Gordon A.
(Miss)	Beech, John B.
*Anstis, John E.	Beeley, John K.
Atkins, Gerald C.	Benwell, John
*Bagguley, Reginald W.	*Bielski, Maciej
*Baker, Eric G.	Black, James
*Baker, John	Black, John H.
Baker, Margaret M.	Blakey, Ronald B.
(Miss)	Blyth, Henry A. T.
Ballentine, William	Boby, Robin J. P.
Bambrough, William K.	Bousfield, Ernest J.
Bandekar, Chadrakant B.	Bowes, Derek W.
Banks, Eric J.	Bowley, John M.
	Boyes, Russell M.
	Bragg, Alan G.
	Braim, Eric L.

Brand, John E. C.
 Bray, Eric J.
 Brennan, William B.
 Briggs, Michael J.
 Briggs, Stanley
 Broadbent, Derek
 Brogan, Maurice N.
 Brown, Bernard P.
 Buck, James A.
 Buckingham, Peter F.
 Buckler, Peter J.
 *Bunker, John V.
 *Bunting, Arthur C.
 Burrell, Roy
 Burrows, John R.
 Butler, John L.
 Buttle, George M.
 *Byrom, Ralph A.
 *Clissold, Allan M.
 Cole, David C.
 Collins, Anthony J. W.
 Collins, John A.
 Collins, John E.
 *Collins, John S.
 Craston, David M.
 Crawford, Derek G.
 Cross, Peter M.
 Croxford, John B.
 Curran, Michael G.
 Curtin, Patrick C.
 Daley, Peter A.
 Darling, John S.
 Daum, Jan
 Davies, David V.
 Davies, David W.
 Davies, John B.
 Davison, Robert
 Dean, Dennis C.
 *de Courcy, Antony J.
 Dewhurst, Geoffrey
 Dickie, William H.
 Dickins, Roy H.
 *Dodd, Peter F.
 Downs, Allison (Miss)
 *Duckworth, Douglas A.
 Dunphy, Thomas A.
 *Eade, Keith R. J.
 Eaves, Peter J.
 Edmundson, Roger S.
 Edwards, Stuart L.
 Elkerton, William J.
 *Emery, John E.
 *Engering, Michael G.
 Ennals, Philip J.
 Evans, Geoffrey A.
 Farley, Peter V.
 Fearnhead, James
 Fell, Gordon L.
 *Fenwick, G. F.
 Fetherston, Aubrey H. R.
 Frankland, Cyril C.
 Furlong, James P.
 Gailer, John H.
 Garston, John W.
 Geach, Gordon C.
 Gelthorpe, John C.
 Gillings, Ronald J.
 Goldthorpe, Ian N.
 Goodwin, Neville R.
 Grant, Henry D.
 Gray, George N.
 Green, Alfred E.
 Gregory, David G. R.
 Gregory, Leslie W.
 Griffiths, John E. D.
 Grogan, Arthur H.
 Guest, Roger
 Hall, Cyril S.
 Halliwell, Peter
 Hamilton-Penney, Ian
 Hannah, George

Hansen, Arthur R.
 Harrington, Philip J.
 Haskell, John C.
 Haslam, Eric N.
 Haworth, William P.
 *Haydon, Roy W.
 *Heaton, George E.
 Heeley, David
 Heelis, Gordon
 *Hendry, William S.
 Heyburn, William G.
 Hill, William A.
 Hinchliffe, David E.
 Hitchcox, Brian N.
 Hodgson, Ian R.
 Holley, Kenneth J.
 Holroyd, John R.
 Honer, John D.
 Honigsfeld, Max J.
 Hughes, Derek
 Hunt, William F.
 Hutson, Alan H.
 Irwin, David R.
 Jackman, Charles B.
 James, Harry
 *James, Raymond C.
 Johnson, Elizabeth L. (Miss)
 Jones, Eric
 Judd, Shirley V. (Miss)
 Kavanagh, Dermot P.
 Keal, Wilfred H. G.
 *Keen, Edward G. W.
 Kelly, Mona B. B. (Miss)
 Klapprott, Rainer
 Knight, John W.
 Lakin, James M.
 Latham, Michael E.
 *Leahy, Kenneth
 Levesque, Harold
 Lockwood, Susan R. (Miss)
 *Loveless, Donald E.
 Lundy, Rosalie E. B. (Miss)
 McCarthy, John M.
 MacCaughey, Ita (Miss)
 McGregor, William D.
 McKee, George D.
 McLean, Patrick
 McOneal, Edward A.
 Malcolm, Thomas
 Malone, Michael E.
 Mark, Kenneth W.
 Marsden, Arthur
 T. W.
 Mason, Elaine B. (Miss)
 Mason, Richard G.
 Masters, Ronald J.
 Mead, William B.
 Metcalf, William A.
 Mew, Victor J.
 Miller, Edward H.
 Millward, Allan R.
 Milne, Alistair M.
 Mitchell, James A.
 Montgomery, Ronald E.
 Moody, Terence M. B.
 Morris, Francis C. M.
 Morris, Walter H. F.
 *Morrison, David A.
 Mortimer, Roger W.
 Moy, Geoffrey R. P.
 Muckley, Brian G.
 Naylor, John S.
 Onslow, John
 Palfrey, Stanley F.
 Patterson, George H.

*Pell, Harold
 Pestell, Laurence D.
 *Peters, Alwyne P.
 Peters, John A.
 Peters, John S.
 Phillips, Frederick B.
 *Portman, Frank W.
 Potter, John C.
 Prochnik, Eric H.
 Prudhoe, Wilson K.
 *Pujdak, Jerzy L.
 *Pullan, John C.
 Pye, John R.
 Raby, Denis P.
 Rae, John C.
 Rendall, P. E.
 Renshaw, Robert M.
 Reynolds, Edward L.
 Rhodes, Ephraim D.
 Richards, Clive E.
 Roberts, Gordon H.
 Roberts, William G.
 Robinson, Peter W.
 Ruane, Brian B.
 Santocka, Irena (Miss)
 *Scarr, Wilfrid K.
 Schofield, Lionel M.
 Scott, John R.
 Sharland, Edward C.
 Short, Bruce V.
 Sibley, Frederick G.
 Simmonds, John M.
 Simpson, Brian M.
 *Singleton, James T.
 Smith, Albert P.
 Smith, John D. V.
 Smith, John J. M.
 Smith, John S.
 Smith, Lawrence L.
 Smith, Peter B.
 Smith, Rodney J.
 Snowden, Clifford T.
 Spiegelhalter, Frank
 Spouse, Donald M.
 Stanfield, David J.
 Staveley, George K.
 Stephens, Edward J.
 *Stevens, John R.
 Stevens, Pamela E. (Miss)
 Stevenson, Oliver M.

* Subject to approval of History Thesis or Theses.

COMPETITIONS

Petrol Filling Stations

The sponsors, Messrs. Shell-Mex and B.P., Ltd., invite registered architects to submit designs in competition for petrol filling and service stations. *It is not the intention of the sponsors to erect the buildings, but they will give wide publicity to the competition awards.*

Assessors: Mr. David du R. Aberdeen, A.M.T.P.I. [F]; Mr. D. A. Birchett [A]; Mr. Frederick Gibberd, M.T.P.I. [F].

Premiums: Section A—Country Service Station—£300, £150: Section B—Suburban or Neighbourhood Service Station—£300, £150: Section C—Main Motorway Service Station—£300, £150.

Two additional prizes of £25 each will be awarded to designs in each section if, in the opinion of the Assessors, they contain features of special interest in design.

Last day for submitting designs: 18 April 1952.

Conditions may be obtained on application to Messrs. Shell-Mex and B.P., Ltd., Publicity Department, Shell-Mex House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Deposit £1 1s.

Stone, John D. N. H.
 Stott, William H.
 Stratton, James T.
 Sussmann, Felix A.
 Swarup, Om
 Tharme, John L.
 Thomas, William D.
 Thornhill, Desmond
 *Thornton, Roy C.
 Tilley, Neville S.
 Town, Kenneth R.
 Turner, Francis
 A. J. C. S. L.
 Turpin, John W.
 Tyrer, Stewart N.
 *Wade, Dennis V.
 Wakeling, William G.
 Walker, Leslie
 *Wallace, James
 Wallworth, Clifford G.
 Walsingham, Michael V.
 Warburton, Brian
 Ward, Bernard P.
 Ward, Maurice J.
 *Wass, David R.
 *Watson, Michael O.
 Watts, John A.
 *Webb, Ian A.
 Webb, Kenneth L.
 Westbrook, John
 Whewell, John A.
 Whittle, Joseph B.
 Wilkinson, Leslie J. A.
 *Williams, Peter E.
 Willis, Frederick A.
 Wilson, Stewart J.
 Wilson, William O.
 Wise, Jeffery C.
 Womersley, Jack
 *Wood, Kenneth
 Woodiwiss, Colin
 A. N.
 Woodley-Quick, Charles
 Woolf, Derrick J.
 *Yalden, Geoffrey H.
 *Yeates, Alan S.

Dow Prize Competition

The Illuminating Engineering Society offers a prize which will be awarded to the winners of a competition intended to encourage collaboration between students of illuminating engineering or of those branches of engineering concerned with illumination, and students in other fields in which applied lighting plays an important part. While entries from individuals are not excluded, the competition is primarily intended for students (under the age of 26) working in collaboration. The competition will be set and judged by a panel of Assessors appointed by the Society in co-operation with the R.I.B.A. and the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

Premium: £75 (and a certificate to each member of the winning team).

Certificates of commendation will be awarded to any other entries of outstanding merit.

Last day for submitting designs: 30 November 1952.

Relevant documents with instructions as to the form which entries should take will be available on 1 April, but forms of application may be obtained now from the Secretary of the Illuminating Engineering Society, 32 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

ALLIED SOCIETIES

Changes of Officers and Addresses

The Bristol Society of Architects: President, Mr. R. H. Brentnall, M.B.E. [A].

West Yorkshire Society of Architects: Annual Dinner and Dance

A most successful dinner and dance was held by the West Yorkshire Society of Architects at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds, on 11 January, when its members, under the presidency of Mr. C. E. Horsfall [L], entertained 330 guests.

Among the principal guests were the Deputy Lord and Lady Mayoress of Leeds; Mr. A. Graham Henderson, A.R.S.A., President, R.I.B.A., and Mrs. Henderson; Mr. Norval R. Paxton, M.C., Vice-President, R.I.B.A.; the Presidents of the Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors, of the Institution of Structural Engineers, Yorkshire Branch, and of the Yorkshire and Leeds Federations of Building Trades Employers; the Chairman of the Yorkshire Branch of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors; the City Engineer and Surveyor of Leeds; the Vicar of Leeds; and the President of the Incorporated Leeds Law Society.

The toast of the R.I.B.A., coupled with the West Yorkshire Society of Architects, was proposed by the Vicar of Leeds, and responded to by the President, R.I.B.A. The toast of 'Our Guests' was proposed by the President of the West Yorkshire Society of Architects, and responded to by the Deputy Lord Mayor of Leeds.

GENERAL NOTES

R.I.B.A. Distinction in Town Planning

The Council have conferred the R.I.B.A. Distinction in Town Planning upon Mr. William Crabtree [A].

Mr. Crabtree studied Civic Design at Liverpool University under Professor Sir Patrick Abercrombie, M.A., Hon. D.Lit., F.S.A., M.T.P.I. [F]. He was appointed co-ordinating architect for Plymouth in 1945-51 and consultant architect in connection with the redevelopment of the central area by the County Borough of Southampton in 1945-50, much of

which is now incorporated in the present Development Plan. He has carried out large scale planning of high density flats and houses.

County Architects' Society and City and Borough Architects' Society—Joint Annual Dinner

The fourth joint annual dinner of the County Architects' Society and the City and Borough Architects' Society was held recently at the Tallow Chandlers' Hall, Dowgate Hill, with Mr. L. C. Howitt, M.T.P.I. [F], President of the City and Borough Architects' Society, presiding, supported by Mr. J. Harrison [A], President of the County Architects' Society.

Seventy-six members and guests were present, the guests including the Rt. Hon. Lord Kennet, P.C., G.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., Chairman of the A.M.C.; Sir John Maud, K.C.B., C.B.E., Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education; Mr. A. Graham Henderson, A.R.S.A., President, R.I.B.A.; Mr. C. D. Spragg, C.B.E., Secretary, R.I.B.A.; Alderman A. Moss, J.P., of the City of Manchester; Mr. D. M. Nenck and Mr. S. A. W. Johnson Marshall [A], of the Ministry of Education; Mr. W. A. Rutter [F], Chief Architect, Ministry of Works; Mr. A. G. Chant [F], Past President and Past Hon. Secretary of the County Architects' Society.

A number of interesting and entertaining speeches and the dignified atmosphere of the hall helped to make the dinner a memorable occasion.

Current R.I.B.A. Publications

The following is a list of the main R.I.B.A. publications with their prices.

Agreement, Forms of

Form of Agreement for General Use between a Building Owner (including a Statutory Authority) and a Firm of Architects.

Form of Agreement between a Local Authority and a Firm of Architects for Housing Work.

Form of Agreement between a Local Authority and a Firm of Architects for Multi-Storey Flats.

Form of Agreement between the Promoters and a Firm of Architects appointed as the Result of a Competition.

Price 6d. per form (inclusive of purchase tax). Postage 3d.

Certificates, Architects', Form Prepared by the Practice Committee

Copyright. Book of 100 Certificates.

Price 17s. 9d. (inclusive of purchase tax). Postage 11d.

Contract, Forms of Agreement and Schedule of Conditions

For use with quantities: 1939 revised 1950. Copyright.

For use without quantities: 1939 revised 1950. Copyright.

Price 2s. 3d. per form (inclusive of purchase tax). Postage 3d.

Adapted for the use of Local Authorities, for use with quantities: 1939 revised 1950. Copyright.

Adapted for the use of Local Authorities, for use without quantities: 1939 revised 1950. Copyright.

Price 2s. 6d. per form (inclusive of purchase tax). Postage 3d.

Fixed Fee Form of Prime Cost Contract for use in the repair of war-damaged property, 1946. Copyright.

Price 2s. 3d. (inclusive of purchase tax). Postage 3d.

Cost Plus Percentage Form of Prime Cost Contract for use in the repair of war-damaged property: 1946 revised 1950. Copyright.

Price 2s. 3d. (inclusive of purchase tax). Postage 3d.

Examinations, Intermediate, Questions Set At Price 1s. per examination. Postage 3d.

Examinations, Final and Special Final, Questions Set At Price 1s. per examination. Postage 3d.

Forms of Articles of Pupilage

Copyright. Price 1s. 8d. (inclusive of purchase tax). Postage 3d.

Membership of the R.I.B.A.

Particulars of the Qualifications for Associate-ship.

Price 2s. 6d. Postage 3d.

Party Wall Notice Forms, for Use Under the London Building Act

Form A—Party Structures.

Form B—Party Fence Walls.

Form C—Intention to Build within Ten Feet and at a lower level than the bottom of the foundations of adjoining Owner's Building.

Form D—Intention to build within Twenty Feet of the adjoining Owner's Independent Building and to a depth as defined in Section 50 (1) (b).

Form E—Party Walls and Party Fence Walls on line of Junction of adjoining lands.

Form F—Walls or Fence Walls on Building Owner's land with footings and foundations projecting into adjoining Owner's land.

Form G—Selection of Third Surveyor. Price 7d. per form (inclusive of purchase tax). Postage 3d.

Scale of Professional Charges

Price 3d. Postage 3d.

York Summer School

It is proposed to hold the 1952 Summer School of Architectural Study at York from 9 to 23 August inclusive. As before, the school will be under the direction of Dr. William A. Singleton, M.A., B.Arch. [A]. The programme will follow that of last year, but a new panel of lecturers has been invited and a full day's coach visit to notable buildings around York is planned, together with a film show. Full details will be announced within the next two months, and a syllabus will then be available from the Secretary, Academic Development Committee, York Civic Trust, St. Anthony's Hall, Peaseholme Green, York, to whom enquiries should be addressed.

Current Property Law

A new periodical which covers all the law of the preceding month affecting those interested in property has been started by Messrs. Sweet and Maxwell Ltd., Law Publishers, 2 and 3 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2 at an annual subscription of 2 guineas. Members who are specially concerned with the property and legal side of the profession are likely to find this new periodical of use.

Obituaries

Sir Reginald Stradling, C.B., M.C., F.R.S., D.Sc.Ph.D., M.I.C.E. [Hon. A], died 26 January, aged 60. He is best known to architects as the man most responsible for developing building research in this country. When in 1924 he was appointed Director of Building Research, the Building Research Station was small and hardly more than a name to architects and the building industry. Realising that research was of necessity a process of slow growth, he was content to build it up over many years until it possessed a backing of research findings and could command respect by the certainty of its knowledge. Just before the war B.R.S. began to reach that authoritative position, and its present pre-eminence as the leading building research organisation in the world, and one exerting a very powerful influence on building technique in this country, owes very much to Stradling's painstaking work in its formative years.

Early in 1939 he turned to the then totally unexplored field of civil defence research on being appointed Chief Adviser to the Home Office. He began, with six assistants, the creation of the Research and Experiments Department of the Ministry of Home Security. At

that time practically nothing certain was known about the potential effects of bombing on buildings, built-up areas and industrial production. Dr. Stradling, as he then was, collected a group of scientists, architects, engineers and mathematicians (mostly pronounced individualists who by the exercise of tact, example and commonsense, he succeeded in welding into a team) which in time became the predominant authority among the allied nations on the effects of bombing. He created field teams to report on actual incidents from which lessons could be learnt, and carried out hundreds of experiments. His original staff of six finally grew to 400, including a large number of American officers. Beginning with shelter design (the Anderson, Morrison and reinforced brick shelters were all designed and tested in his department), the work progressed to studies of bombing on built-up areas and factories which were of immense value to the R.A.F. and U.S.A.A.F. until, towards the end of the war, some 90 per cent of the work was concerned with offensive operations. He sent teams to Sicily, France and Germany to study results, and finally one to Japan which made a thorough survey of the effects of the atomic bombs.

After the war he transferred to the Ministry of Works as Chief Scientific Adviser. There he was concerned mainly with developments in

prefabrication and improvements in building technique, but in 1948 his health gave way and he was appointed to the less arduous post of Dean of the Military College of Science at Shrivenham. His department at the Ministry of Works was then transferred to the Building Research Station.

Above everything else Sir Reginald Stradling was a worker. During the whole of the war he practically never took a holiday and his daily hours of work were rarely less than 12. Saturdays and Sundays included. The contribution that his department could make to winning the war came first with him and he expected the same of his staff, though he led rather than drove them. His handling of his team of scientists and technicians, who not infrequently disagreed violently among themselves, was masterly. He rarely gave direct orders, rather encouraging his men to pursue their lines of investigation and bring the results to him. However hare-brained an individual's idea might appear at first, he would allow it to be probed and studied, because he realised that the wild 'hunch' might eventually prove to be the stroke of genius. In a more routine investigation or experiment he first saw that the ground-work was sound and then left the whole thing to the responsible officer to carry through. Another of his characteristics which made him

so suitable as the head of a government research organisation was a positive genius for knowing when and how a Minister or the senior administrative civil servants could be made to accept a new idea, and he was persistence and patience personified in getting it accepted.

He tended to be blind to the aesthetic side of architecture, and was often impatient with what he considered to be woolly thinking when architects 'felt' a thing to be right and could not quite say why; but he respected the architect's ability to see quickly all round a subject, in contrast to the scientist's or engineer's careful following of a single track. Consequently, as he got older, he tended to make more use of architects on his staff. The many architects who worked for him will regret his death and look back kindly on the strenuous days they spent under his able leadership.

Apart from his war work, the building industry owes a lot to his careful and painstaking work on research at a time when technique is changing from rule of thumb and craft tradition to applied science and mechanisation.

He was educated at Bristol Grammar School and Bristol University. He served in the Royal Engineers during the 1914-18 war and was awarded the Military Cross. In 1926 he was elected an Honorary Associate of the R.I.B.A. and made a C.B. in 1934. In 1943 he became a Fellow of the Royal Society and was awarded the James Alfred Ewing Medal for 1942. He was also awarded the American Medal of Merit for his war work in the Allied cause. He was knighted in 1945.

Eric L. Bird [A], *Editor*.

Ernest William Tristram, Hon. D. Litt., A.R.C.A. [Hon. A], Professor Emeritus of the Royal College of Art, died 11 January 1952, aged 70.

Professor Tristram was for many years the leading authority in the country on the preservation of mediæval paintings. He uncovered and cleaned mural paintings or advised on their preservation in hundreds of mediæval buildings. His most important work in this field was at Westminster Abbey, at Canterbury, Norwich, Exeter, and Winchester Cathedrals, and at Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, also at St. John's College Gateway, Cambridge, at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and Christchurch Priory, Hants. In 1936 he cleaned and restored Sir James Thornhill's paintings on the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. Among his work on more recent paintings was the restoration of the pre-Raphaelite murals in the Oxford Union Library, and paintings in the Houses of Parliament. The Victoria and Albert Museum houses his large collection of drawings of ancient wall paintings.

His original work comprises paintings in York Cathedral, in St. Fin Barre's Cathedral, Cork, and in a number of churches, and he was the author of a number of books on mediæval painting.

He became an Honorary Associate of the R.I.B.A. in 1935.

Harry Batsford [Hon. A], Chairman and Managing Director of B. T. Batsford Ltd., died on 20 December last, after more than 50 years in the family business.

The firm of Batsford was founded in 1843, when Harry Batsford's grandfather first opened a small bookshop at 30 High Holborn, and in 1862 the firm launched on the publishing of architectural and engineering books. Batsford's have a long connection with the R.I.B.A., for in 1882 they published *A Grammar of Japanese Ornament and Design* by Thomas W. Cutler [F] and *The Buildings of Sir Thomas Gresham* by J. Alfred Gotch, F.S.A. [F], and when they moved to new premises at 94 High Holborn in 1893 they called on another Fellow of the

Institute, Thomas Harris, to design the shop front. It was largely due to Harry Batsford that the firm embarked on its highly successful policy of popularising books on architecture and the countryside, and together with C. D. Fry he was the author of three of them—*Homes and Gardens of England*, *The Face of Scotland* and *The Cathedrals of England*.

Mr. Batsford was made an Honorary Associate of the Institute in 1926.

Edwin Smith, F.R.I.C.S. [F], Past President of the South Wales Institute of Architects, died on 7 December last, aged 63.

Born in Sydenham, Mr. Smith was educated at a private school in Wisbech, attended art classes at the Wisbech Art School, and was articled to Mr. F. Burdett Ward of Wisbech in 1904. He went to South Wales in 1908 as assistant to Mr. Thomas Gibb [L], and in 1911 joined the staff of the County Architect. He joined the Royal Naval Divisional Engineers on the outbreak of the First World War as a sapper, served in Gallipoli, where he was wounded, and subsequently obtained a commission. In 1919 he returned to Mr. Gibb, first as assistant, subsequently as partner in the firm of Gibb and Smith. In 1933 he entered into partnership with Mr. Jonah Arnold, O.B.E., J.P., the present title of the firm being Jonah Arnold and Smith. He was Chairman of the Western Branch of the South Wales Institute 1932-34.

Mr. Smith designed the nurses' home and women's ward block at Cymla Tuberculosis Hospital, Neath; Duffryn Rhondda Welfare Institute; a factory and a bus garage at Neath Abbey; Neath Golf Club House; and various other works.

He was the immediate Past President of the South Wales Institute of Architects, and represented that body on the Council and the Allied Societies' Conference.

Christopher John Brooks [A] died 28 April 1951, aged 59.

Major Brooks' career as an architect was interrupted by World War I. In 1914 he was already a Lieutenant in the Territorials, in the First City of London Regiment. He was mentioned three times in dispatches, and attained the rank of Major before his army career terminated in September 1921. Owing to his complete disablement he was unable to take up practice.

Leonard James Couves [F], of L. J. Couves and Partners, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, died 27 June last, aged 73.

Mr. Couves received his early training in the office of a Gravesend firm, was from 1915 to 1923 with Messrs. Herz and McLellan, Consulting Engineers, and then set up his own practice in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Mr. Couves was closely associated with the electrical industry from 1915 onwards, and carried out all the building work for the North-Eastern Electric Supply Company's network. The firm of L. J. Couves and Partners have also been responsible for new generating stations for the B.E.A. at Poole (Dorset), North Tees, Bold and Rosecote (Lancs) and at Stella, on Tyneside. Other architectural works include Carliol House, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, now the H.Q. of B.E.A. North-Eastern Division and the North-Eastern Electricity Board, the H.Q. offices of the North-Eastern Trading Estates, and a very large number of factories and office buildings on the North-Eastern Trading Estates and elsewhere.

In his early days Mr. Couves was a good cricketer, playing for Middlesex second eleven, and once even played against the great W. G. at the Crystal Palace. After the First World War he played cricket for Northumberland. In his forties he became a keen golfer.

The business will be carried on by the late Mr. Couves' partners, including his son, Mr. Dudley L. Couves [F].

Arnold Taylor [L], aged 59, died on 11 July 1951, at his native town of Rochdale, where he was well known as an artist, besides being Senior Assistant Architect in the Borough Surveyor's Department.

After leaving school Arnold Taylor first entered the drawing office of Thomas Wilkinson and Son Ltd., a firm of builders and contractors founded by his grandfather. In the 1914-18 war he joined the Royal Engineers and rose to the rank of lieutenant. After demobilisation he joined a firm of architects in Darlington, returning to Rochdale in 1929 to join the architectural staff of the Borough Surveyor's Department, where he soon rose to the position of Senior Assistant Architect. Perhaps his most outstanding work was the Rochdale Crematorium, the design for which was accepted for hanging in the Royal Academy in 1935. He was also responsible for numerous schools, hospitals, the fire-station, and other municipal buildings in Rochdale.

Mr. Taylor was Founder President of the Rochdale Art Society. He was a regular exhibitor at galleries in Rochdale, Manchester, Derby, Preston, Sunderland and elsewhere, and several works of his have been bought for the permanent collection of the Rochdale Art Gallery. For the last few years he was art critic to the ROCHDALE OBSERVER.

Henry A. Radclyffe Ellis [Retd. F] died on 10 June 1951, aged 76.

Mr. Ellis was Ecclesiastical Surveyor of the Diocese of Bath and Wells from 1926-47, and his principal architectural works consisted of a church at Hinkley, a church at Fishponds, Bristol, and various rectories and vicarages. He was a founder committee member of the Taunton group of the Bristol Society of Architects (now the Bristol and Somerset Society of Architects). His practice is being carried on by Mr. Michael Torrens [A], at 31 Bridge Street, Taunton.

John George Bruce [A] died on 8 July last, at the tragically early age of 32.

On the outbreak of war Mr. Bruce was serving an apprenticeship in his father's office (Mr. John Bruce) in Stirling, Scotland, and as a member of the Territorial Army was called up immediately.

On his demobilisation in 1945 he went to Messrs. Arcon Ltd. and continued his architectural studies in the evening at the Regent Street Polytechnic, London. In 1949 he went to Messrs. Norman and Dawbarn, and while there was in charge of a secondary school at Cheshunt, Herts, for the Hertfordshire County Council and of a housing contract at Basildon, for the Basildon Development Corporation.

Mr. Bruce passed the Special Final Examination in December 1949, and became an Associate in 1950.

Henry S. Jardine [A] died 28 July 1951, aged 74.

Mr. Jardine was from 1894 to 1943 with the London County Council, retiring as Assistant Architect in charge of the Maintenance Section—a rather remarkable record when it is remembered that he originally joined the London County Council on a purely temporary basis for six weeks' work only. His period with the L.C.C. covered all the large programmes of work undertaken by the Architect's Department of that body, and he played an active part in many of them.

Mr. Jardine served with the London Scottish in the first World War, spending two years in the trenches and then being commissioned in the Royal Engineers. He left the army in 1920 with the rank of Captain, having been retained

at Chatham for instructional work. For this he was well qualified, having previously taught building subjects at the City of London College and, subsequently, between the wars, at the Goldsmiths' College.

Mr. Jardine was a Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies of the Grand Lodge of England (Freemasons).

William Arthur Davidson [A] died on 17 May 1951, aged 63.

Mr. Davidson served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Brown and Watt, Aberdeen, and studied at the Aberdeen School of Architecture. At the time of his death he was a partner in the firm of Jenkins and Marr, Aberdeen. Mr. Davidson's principal works included the main Aberdeen office of the Commercial Bank

of Scotland; St. Katherine's Club; housing schemes in Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire, and Stoneywood Works, a large paper mill, at Bucksburn, Aberdeenshire.

Richard George Whitley, A.M.I.C.E. [L] died on 7 May 1950, aged 69.

Mr. Whitley had held a number of posts as Engineer, Surveyor and Architect to local authorities, and from 1921-45 was County Surveyor and Architect for Flintshire.

His best known works were the Queensferry bridge, built in 1926, and the Fforyd bridge, Rhyl. In 1934 he published his report, in book form, on The Planning of the County of Flint under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1932.

A friend, Mr. Owens, Manager of the

National Provincial Bank Ltd. at Rhyl, writes: 'I do not think that this biographical record would be complete without a mention of his most notable attributes. He was widely recognized as a master of his profession and had the gift of making close friendships. . . . Mr. Whitley took a keen interest in the training of the younger members of his staff, and their subsequent careers form splendid tributes to his memory'.

Nadir Jamsetji Bhada [A] died 20 September 1950, aged only 31 years.

Mr. Bhada trained at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and was an assistant with Messrs. Dhunjishaw Bhedware, with whom he was about to be taken into partnership at the time of his death.

Notes from the Minutes of the Council

MEETING HELD 8 JANUARY 1952

Address by the Minister of Works: Before the Council proceeded to the business of the meeting a short and informal talk was given by the Right Hon. David Eccles, M.P., Minister of Works.

Appointments

(A) **University of London Architectural Education Committee:** R.I.B.A. Representatives for Year 1952-53: Mr. Anthony M. Chitty [F] and Mr. Philip G. Freeman [F].

(B) **Code of Practice Committee to Draft a Functional Code on 'Daylight':** Mr. P. V. Burnett [F] and Mr. George Whitby [A].

(C) **R.I.B.A. Representatives on B.S.I. Committees:** *Terminology for Roof Covering*, Mr. Lister P. Rees [A].

New Year Honours: The President expressed his pleasure at the award of knighthood conferred upon Mr. Hugh Casson [F], of the C.B.E. conferred upon Mr. Robert Matthew [A] and of the O.B.E. conferred upon Mr. Ralph Tubbs [A], each of whom as a member of Council was present at the meeting, and members of Council offered their hearty congratulations. In addition the Secretary reported other awards, as since announced in the JOURNAL.

It was agreed to send the cordial congratulations of the Council to the recipients.

The Honorary Corresponding Membership: It was agreed to invite the following to accept election as Honorary Corresponding Members: *Bolivia:* Senor Lopez Videla; *Brazil,* Dr. Lucio Costa; *Uruguay,* Senor Leopoldo Artucio.

Mr. Edward Maufe, R.A. [F]: The congratulations of the Council were conveyed to Mr. Maufe on his election as an Honorary Master of the Bench of Gray's Inn.

Inigo Jones Tercentenary: The Council approved a recommendation of the Library Committee that discussions with other appropriate bodies be initiated, with a view to commemorating the tercentenary of the death of Inigo Jones by a suitable exhibition illustrating his work.

Examination Fees: The Council approved an increase in the fee for a relegated candidate who takes separate subjects again from 10s. 6d. to one guinea per subject. The increase to take effect from 1 January 1952.

Christmas Holiday Lectures for Boys and Girls: The President referred to the series of Christmas Holiday lectures on the South Bank Exhibition, given by Sir Hugh Casson [F], which had been attended by large and interested audiences. On his proposition, a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Sir Hugh Casson.

Membership: The following members were elected: as Honorary Associates, 2; as Fellows, 6; as Associates, 73; as Licentiates, 8.

Students: 42 Probationers were elected as Students.

Applications for Election: Applications for election were approved as follows: *Election 4 March 1952:* as Honorary Associate, 1; as Associates, 24. *Election 6 May 1952 (Overseas Candidates):* as Associates, 13.

Applications for Reinstatement: The following applications were approved: as Associates: John J. G. Devaney, Miss Grace Dawson Mitchell (Mrs. Clark Fyfe), James Robert Clunie Rowell; as Licentiate: Ernest George Wilks.

Resignations: The following resignations were accepted with regret: John Adam Davidson [F], Harold Graves Avery [A], Arthur Edwin Cameron [A], Mrs. Elisabeth Chorley Rowlands [A], Edward John Thomas [A], Arnold Bell [L], Alfred George Channer [L], John Edward Chilton [L], Ernest William Collins [L], Walter Harrison Fielding [L], Arthur Baldwin Hayward [L], Harold Vincent James [L], Sidney Albert Lister [L], George Newton [L], Wilfrid Francis Pippet [L], Alfred Irving Scott [L], Ernest Sprankling [L], Frederick William Tomalin [L], William Wands [L], Walter Edgar Woodin [L].

Applications for Transfer to Retired Members' Class under Bye-law 15: The following applica-

tions were approved: as Retired Fellows: Arthur Booth, John Clayton Collingwood Bruce, Charles Lawrence Clayton, Arthur Gerald Crimp, Noel John Dawson, Ewart William Fisher, Harold Ewart Matthews, John Donald Mills, The Hon. Humphrey Arthur Pakington, Charles Geddes Soutar, Charles Hilbert Strange, John Alexander Chisholm Taylor, William John Walford; as Retired Associates: John Ramsay Armstrong, Charles Shirley Carter, Wilfrid Lawson, John Edward Sanders, Victor George Santo; as Retired Licentiates: Ivor Beaumont, Frank Bethell, George Harold Bliss, Edward Alexander Boyle, John Moore.

Obituary: The Secretary reported with regret the death of the following members: Harry Batsford [Hon. A], Harry Richard Gardner [F], Arthur John Knott [F]. Mr. Knott was for many years Hon. Secretary of the Bristol Society of Architects. Edwin Smith [F]. Mr. Smith was the immediate past President of the South Wales Institute of Architects and had represented that body on the Council and the Allied Societies' Conference. Navroji Hormasji Katrak [Retd. Member of the Society of Architects]. Roland Arthur Pitt [A], Ernest George Besant [Retd. A], Robert Angell [L], Peter Robert McLaren [L], Sidney Norman Overton [L], Archibald Stuart Soutar [L]. Mr. Soutar was awarded the R.I.B.A. Distinction in Town Planning. He was a past member of the Art Standing Committee. Richard James Vernon [L], William Egerton [Retd. L].

By resolution of the Council the sympathy and condolences of the Royal Institute have been conveyed to their relatives.

Membership Lists

ELECTION : 5 FEBRUARY 1952

The following candidates for membership were elected on 5 February 1952:

AS ASSOCIATES (28)

Albert: Kenneth Leo, Auckland, New Zealand.
Allen: Lindsay, B.Arch. (Sydney), Sydney, Australia.

Allingham: John David, Dunedin, New Zealand.

Ball: Margaret Ann (Miss), B.Arch. (Sydney), Wahroonga, N.S.W., Australia.

Ballantine: Ian James, Chloorkop, S. Africa.

Bufe: Leon Johan, B.Arch. (Rand), Pretoria, S. Africa.

Christos: George Athanasopoulos, Johannesburg, S. Africa.

Clark: Barry James, Durban, S. Africa.

Cooper: Vivian Hutchinson, Dip.Arch. (Cardiff), Port Antonio, Jamaica, B.W.I.

Cutter: Clayton George, B.Arch. (N.Z.), Auckland, New Zealand.

Eliasov: Walter Wolf, B.Arch. (Rand), Vereeniging, S. Africa.

Feldman: Mannie, Johannesburg, S. Africa.

Gauci: Joseph, B.A. (Arch.) (Manchester), Alexandria, Egypt.

Harvey: Kenneth Gordon, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

Hayward: John Sandford, Singapore.

Johns: Rowland Walden, Lower Mitcham, South Australia.

Joshi: Parashuram Janardan, Bombay, India.

Lincoln: George Albert France, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

McArthur: John Allan, Wellington, New Zealand.

Mortlock: Harold Bryce, B.Arch. (Sydney), Cammeray, N.S.W., Australia.

Norwood: Robert David, Auckland, New Zealand.

Oxlad: Ernest Walter Norman, Brisbane, Australia.

Prew: William Sidney Augustus [L], Lagos, Nigeria.

Rees: Norman Richard, B.Arch. (Sydney), Denistone, N.S.W., Australia.

Robinson: Daniel Hildyard, B.Arch. (Rand), Johannesburg, S. Africa.

Roux: Dennis Woutersen, B.Arch. (Rand), Randfontein, Transvaal, S. Africa.
Winterbottom: Kevin Stephen, Lane Cove, N.S.W., Australia.
Woram: Desmond Victor, B.Arch. (C.T.), Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

ELECTION: 1 APRIL 1952

An election of candidates for membership will take place on 1 April 1952. The names and addresses of the candidates with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., not later than Monday 3 March 1952. The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS FELLOWS (5)

Crockett: Geoffrey Albert, B.A. (Arch.) (Lond.), A.M.T.P.I. [A 1935], 10 Adelaide Street, Strand, W.C.2; 6 Princes Court, Worsley Road, Hampstead, N.W.3. L. S. Stanley, Prof. H. O. Corfiato, Sir Charles Mole.

Firmin: Eric Henry [A 1934], 10 Manchester Square, W.1; 'Fairbourne', Gordon Avenue, Stanmore, Middlesex. H. St. J. Harrison, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, W. R. F. Fisher.

Lacoste: Gerald Auguste Charles, M.B.E. [A 1930], 39 Gordon Square, W.C.1; Godfreys, Broxted, Essex. O. P. Milne, E. B. Webber, J. B. F. Cowper.

Ross: David John Alexander, Dip.Arch. (Abdn.) [A 1922], 10 Bon Accord Square, Aberdeen. E. F. Davies, G. A. Mitchell, J. A. Allan.

Scott: Wilfrid John, Dip.Arch. (Dunelm) [A 1934], Chief Architect, Peterlee Development Corporation, Shotton Hall, Castle Eden, Co. Durham; 119 King George Road, South Shields. J. Holt, Edmund Oakley, T. A. Page.

AS ASSOCIATES (37)

The name of a school, or schools after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

Abbott: Anthony Cecil, M.C., A.A. Dipl. (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 15 College Road, Dulwich, S.E.21. Colonel A. L. Abbott, W. Beswick, Henry Elder.

Ashton: John Ray Stuart, B.Arch. (Sydney) (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the R.A.I.A.), c/o Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 18 Birchin Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.3. G. L. Moline, A. G. Stephenson, D. K. Turner.

Balm: Raymond Hugh, B.A. (Arch.) (Lond.) (Bartlett Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of London), 10 Cecil Close, Mount Avenue, W.5. Prof. H. O. Corfiato, R. C. White-Cooper, D. du R. Aberdeen.

Belton: Sheila (Miss), Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic) (The Poly., Regent Street, London: Sch. of Arch.), 169 The Broadway, Thorpe Bay, Essex. J. S. Walkden, David Jenkin, C. E. Culpin.

Best: David Samuel, Dip.Arch. (Manchester) (Victoria Univ., Manchester: Sch. of Arch.), 107 Queens Drive, Wavertree, Liverpool, 15. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, J. P. Nunn, Edgar Sutcliffe.

Boucher: Paul William [Final], 22 Fromondes Road, Cheam, Surrey. E. M. Rice, F. J. Searley, D. R. Humphrys.

Byng: Robert (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 50 Upper Mall, Hammersmith, W.6. Henry Elder, Arthur Korn, H. G. Goddard.

Donkin: Arthur Barry, Dip.Arch. (Nottm.) (Nottingham Sch. of Arch.), Ramsden Croft, Rainworth, Notts. Niel Martin-Kaye, F. W. Tempest, T. W. East.

Harvey: Alexander Purves, D.A. (Edin.) (Edinburgh Coll. of Art: Sch. of Arch.), 13 Roseneath Terrace, Edinburgh, 9. Leslie Grahame-Thomson, W. A. Ross, Basil Spence.

Havvatt: Valerie (Mrs.), B.Arch. (Sydney) (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the R.A.I.A.), c/o Commercial Banking Co., of Sydney, 18 Birchin Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.3. E. L. Thompson, W. R. Richardson, W. R. Laurie.

Hayward: John Hansell, M.A. (Cantab.) [Final] 231/2 Strand, Temple Bar, W.C.2. J. Macgregor, T. E. Scott, S. F. Burley.

Henderson: Arthur Smythe (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), Wickersley Grange, Rotherham, Yorks. Henry Elder, Arthur Korn, H. G. Goddard.

Hope: Arthur Haywood, M.A. (Cantab.) [Final], c/o Messrs. Bradshaw Gass and Hope, 19 Silverwell Street, Bolton. R. M. McNaught, J. Macgregor, William Scott.

Jack: Robert William Morrison, Dip.Arch. (Abdn.) (Aberdeen Sch. of Arch.: Robert Gordon's Tech. Coll.), Gowriebank, Fairies Road, Perth, Scotland. E. F. Davies, L. H. Ross, Fenton Wyness.

Keen: Stanley [Final], The Hollies, 91 Hall Lane, Chingford, Essex. D. W. Aldred, D. P. Hayworth, F. H. Herrmann.

King: George James [Special Final], 44 Eaglesfield Road, Shooters Hill, S.E.18. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

Knapp-Fisher: Michael Bryan (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), Fir Tree Cottage, St. Mary's Platt, nr. Sevenoaks, Kent. Henry Elder, Arthur Korn, H. G. Goddard.

Levy: Anthony Bernard (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 28 Heath Drive, Raynes Park, S.W.20. Henry Elder, Arthur Korn, H. G. Goddard.

Mansfield: Edward John Dunn [Final], Wardle, 64 Brunswick Gardens, Barkingside, Ilford, Essex. Edwin Williams, O. H. Collins, B. S. Hume.

Matthew: Bernard Laurie, D.A. (Edin.) (Edinburgh Coll. of Art: Sch. of Arch.), 22 Warrender Park Road, Edinburgh, 9. G. B. Deas, A. H. Mottram, W. H. Kininmonth.

Norton: Maurice Cecil Edwin, B.Arch. (C.T.) (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.), c/o The Standard Bank of South Africa, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2. Dr. D. R. Harper, Edward Armstrong, Prof. William Holford.

Rowe: Thomas Ronald Michael, D.A. (Edin.) (Edinburgh Coll. of Art: Sch. of Arch.), 13 Great Stuart Street, Edinburgh, 3. J. R. McKay, Leslie Grahame-Thomson, A. H. Mottram.

St. Leger: Julian Sabbe (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 17 Bourne Street, Sloane Square, S.W.1. Henry Elder, Arthur Korn, H. G. Goddard.

Shepherd: Gerald Arthur Anthony, A.A. Dipl. (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 3 Pines Avenue, Worthing, Sussex. Henry Elder, Arthur Korn, H. G. Goddard.

Smith: Stanley Frederick [Final], 20 Pembroke Road, Greenford, Middlesex. David Jenkin, N. L. Reece, J. S. Walkden.

Swain: Alan Hughes [Final], 35 Portland Gate, Portland Road, Hove, 3, Sussex. K. E. Black, E. M. K. Ellerton, the late H. R. Gardner.

Thomas: Richard, B.A. (Cantab.), A.A. Dipl. (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), Flat 4, 11 Broadwater Down, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. Henry Elder, Arthur Korn, H. G. Goddard.

Thomas: Robin Patrick, D.F.C. [Final], Buckingham House, High Street, Old Portsmouth, Hants. V. G. Cogswell, A. C. Townsend, Major G. J. Jolly.

Thompson: Neil Henry, B.A. (Cantab.) (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 50 Gaisford Street, N.W.5. Henry Elder, Arthur Korn, H. G. Goddard.

Tucker: Leonard John, Dip.Arch. (Manchester) (Victoria Univ., Manchester: Sch. of Arch.), 44 Ford Lane, Didsbury, Manchester, 20. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, L. C. Howitt, H. T. Seward.

Veall: Frederick (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 'Lyndale', Carlton Avenue, Hornsea, E. Yorks. Henry Elder, G. D. Harbron, Edgar Farrar.

Vinter: Tom [Final], 171 Darlington Lane, Ragworth, Stockton-on-Tees, Co. Durham. P. F. Burridge, G. P. Stainsby, Arthur Harrison.

Watson: Leonard Henry [Final], 90 Elmore Street, Islington, N.1. J. S. Walkden, David Jenkin, N. L. Reece.

Wightman: Harold Alan (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 14 Princes Gardens, West Acton, W.3. Henry Elder, Arthur Korn, H. G. Goddard.

Wilson: Edward John (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 41 Highfield Road, Dartford, Kent. Henry Elder, Arthur Korn, H. G. Goddard.

Woolman: Errol Oswald, D.A. (Edin.) (Edinburgh Coll. of Art: Sch. of Arch.), 6 Wilton Road, Newington, Edinburgh, 9. A. D. Haxton, A. M. McMichael, A. H. Mottram.

Yates: David Charles [Final], 'Winscombe', Cleve View Road, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. C. W. Yates, H. S. Davis, Colonel N. H. Waller.

AS LICENTIATES (7)

Barter: Alan Stuart, Ministry of Works, Cleland House, John Islip Street, Westminster, S.W.1; St. Audries, 17 Shalford Road, Guildford, Surrey. F. J. Maynard, W. F. Granger, F. L. Johnson.

Coates: Walter Siddall, Borough Surveyor's Office, Comforts Avenue, Scunthorpe, Lincs; 42 Crowland Avenue, Scunthorpe. A. N. Thorpe, C. Leckenby, W. H. Buttrick.

Furse: Hubert Edwin, Ministry of Works, Abell House, John Islip Street, Westminster, S.W.1; Willow Bend, Broomfield Ride, Oxshott, Surrey. W. A. Rutter, George Ford, Julian Leathart.

Gunning: Stanley Clifford, County Architect's Department, Essex County Council, Chelmsford; 47 Second Avenue, Chelmsford. Harold Conolly, Denis Senior, H. A. Porter.

Scott: John William, c/o Sir John Brown, A. E. Henson and Partners, 117 Sloane Street, S.W.1; 2 Whyteleafe Court, Burntwood Lane, Caterham, Surrey. Sir Thomas Bennett, Lieut.-General Sir John Brown, H. J. Higgs.

Thomas: Herbert, Assistant Building Officer, University of Manchester; 40 Wallingford Road, Handforth, Cheshire. G. N. Hill, F. Chippindale, W. C. Young.

Webber: John Leslie, c/o Messrs. Henry Budgen and Co., 97 St. Mary Street, Cardiff, 114 Westbourne Road, Penarth, Glam. P. G. Budgen, C. L. Jones, C. F. Bates.

Members' Column

This column is reserved for notices of changes of address, partnership and partnerships vacant or wanted, practices for sale or wanted, office accommodation, and personal notices other than of posts wanted as salaried assistants for which the Institute's Employment Register is maintained.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr. F. G. Goodin [F] is relinquishing his post as Head of the Building Department in the Hammersmith School of Building and Arts and Crafts in order to take up the appointment of Head of the Building and Quantity Surveying Department at the College of Estate Management on 1 March 1952.

With the departure of **Mr. Geoffrey Hopkinson** [A], his Deputy, to Bracknell Development Corporation on 1 January 1952, the Department of the Borough Architect and Town Planning Officer of Northampton, **Mr. J. L. Womersley**, A.M.T.P.I. [A], has been reorganised and instead of a Deputy there will now be two Principal Assistants directly responsible for the Education and General, and Housing and Planning Sections. **Mr. J. A. Hague** [A], who has been in charge of the Education and General Sections since October 1949, took up his new appointment on 1 January, and **Mr. Jesse Dean**, Dip. Arch., Dip. T.P. [A], at present Chief Assistant to Messrs. A. and R. Pickles, Halifax, will take over the Housing and Planning Sections on 25 February.

Mr. Zahir-ud-Deen Khwaha [A] has been appointed Architect and Town Planner to the Thal Development Authority, Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan, and would be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

Mr. J. Francis Smith, F.R.I.C.S. [F], has resigned his appointment as Head of the Department of Building and Quantity Surveying at the College of Estate Management. He will practise from 171 Sidwell Street, Exeter, and his London address will be 48 London Wall, E.C.2.

Mr. Harry Williams, B.Arch., A.M.T.P.I. [A], has been appointed Assistant Chief Architect (Other Buildings) to the Glenrothes Development Corporation.

PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS

Mr. A. Buchanan Campbell [A] is now carrying on practice at 231 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow (Central 2717), where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

The practice of the late **Mr. W. Austin Daft** [A] will be carried on by **Mr. Robert S. Cave** [L], his partner, under the style of Messrs. **Daft and Cave**, at the same address, 6a Cornmarket Street, Oxford, to which all usual communications should be addressed.

The two branches of the firm of **Chart, Son and Reading**, formerly of Croydon and Mitcham, have now been separated. At Croydon **Mr. Frederick W. Hagyard** [L] will continue in practice under the style of **Chart, Son and Hagyard** at the same address, Union Bank Chambers, Katharine Street, Croydon (CROydon 1480), where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

The practice of the late **Mr. Fernand Billerey**, of 93 Eaton Place, London, S.W.1, is being carried on by **Mr. Robert Cromie** [F] at his offices at 10 Manchester Square, London, W.1.

Mr. John I. Ford [A], of 2 The Parade, Liskeard, has opened a branch office at Fore Street, Looe, Cornwall (Looe 347), where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, samples, etc.

Major J. H. R. Freeborn, M.A., F.R.I.C.S. [F], and **Mr. Keith Aitken**, Dip. Arch. [A], announce that they have entered into partnership as from 25 January 1952 and are carrying on a joint practice at the same address as before, 30 Fitzroy Square, London, W.1 (EUSton 2039 and 5632).

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Ghuman [A] is now in practice at 72G Connaught Circus, New Delhi, and is Head of the Department of Architecture, Delhi Polytechnic. She will be glad to receive trade catalogues and samples for the Materials Information Centre in the Department of Architecture, Delhi Polytechnic.

Mr. Victor Hall [A] is now practising from 28 Sea Road, Bexhill-on-Sea (Bexhill 1390), and also from Studio Chambers, Watch Bell Street, Rye (Rye 2344).

Mr. Francis A. Kerr [A] announces that he has now opened an office at 97 Bridge Street, Manchester, 3, where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

Mr. Matthew Laird, M.B.E. [A] has given up his office at 3 Spottiswoode Street, Edinburgh, and is now running his practice entirely from Dhanan Orchard, Isle of Arran (Bro-dick 64), where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

Mr. Ernest S. Powers [A], **Mr. Frederic W. Powers** [A] and **Mr. William Logan** [A] have entered into partnership and are practising under the style of **Powers, Powers and Logan**, at 3 SEE-I Buildings, Military Road, Port Elizabeth, where they will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

Mr. J. E. B. Robson, F.R.I.C.S. [L], practising as **Floyd and Robson**, has taken into partnership **Mr. E. H. Paul** [A]. The practice will continue under the style of **Floyd, Robson and Paul**, at the present address, St. Nicolas House, West Mills, Newbury, Berks.

Mr. N. James Rushton [L], of 21 Markham Street, London, S.W.3, has opened a branch office at 17 Grand Parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea (Hastings 366), having acquired the practice of the late **Mr. Alfred Womersley** [L] of that address.

Mr. H. W. Stroud [A] and **Mr. N. C. Nullis** [A] have entered into partnership and are practising from 25 Ebury Street, Westminster, S.W.1 (SLOane 4726).

Mr. G. Dennis Sykes, M.A. (Cantab.), A.R.I.C.S. [A], announces that he is in practice at 14 New Bridge Street, London, E.C.4 (CITY 5241). The name of the firm is **Gerald F. Jones and Sykes**.

Mr. C. F. J. Thurley [L] is opening additional offices at 7 Park Hill Road, Torquay, on 1 March 1952. The Chief Assistant is **Mr. H. R. Gillard** [L], and trade catalogues will be welcomed.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Messrs. **Edward Armstrong and Frederick MacManus** [F F] have moved their offices to 10 Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.1 (Tate Gallery 9333).

Mr. Harold Bulmer [A] and **Mr. J. Ricardo Pearce** [A], practising as **Harold Bulmer and J. Ricardo Pearce**, have moved to Claremont House, 44 High Street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19 (WIMbledon 0706), where they will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

Mr. Carl Fisher, Dip. Arch. [A], has removed his offices to 27 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1 (SLOane 2720), where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

Mr. A. J. Hale [L] has moved his office from 44 Broxholm Road, West Norwood, S.E.27,

to 22 St. Stephen's House, Victoria Embankment, London, S.W.1 (WHITEhall 6542).

The address of **Mr. Peter Middleton** [A] is now 56 Grafton Road, Auckland, C.1, New Zealand.

Mr. Ernest Seel [A], of Harrison and Seel, has transferred his home address to Church Cottage, Church Lane, Pinner, Middlesex (Pinner 609).

PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS WANTED

Member (42), with experience in most classes of work, requires partnership or practice in the southern half of England. Box 6, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Licentiate (aged 42), wishing to return to private practice, wishes to purchase partnership in established practice. South or West of England preferred. Good general experience and considerable executive capacity. Would consider purchase of practice outright. Box 9, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Associate (40), at present holding position of responsibility with a City Authority, seeks partnership or position leading thereto. South West England preferred. Box 10, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Associate, Liverpool Diploma, age 31, seeks post leading to partnership and the eventual taking over of the practice. Capital available. West Country preferred but not essential. Box 11, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Fellow with wide experience seeks partnership, or would purchase established practice. Richmond or Kingston districts preferred, but not essential. Box 12, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Associate desires partnership in southern half of England. Good general experience; English; age 39; some capital available; own car. Box 89, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

FOR SALE AND WANTED

Arc lamp printing machine, antiquarian, complete with developing machine and mains transformer. Perfect condition. Three-quarter price. Also, antiquarian drafting bench, parallel movement. Box 7, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Wanted: burnisher, claw shape, for gold lettering. Box 13, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

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